Book 1

SADDLEBACK EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING

# BASIC ENGLISH CRAMMAR



for English Language Learners



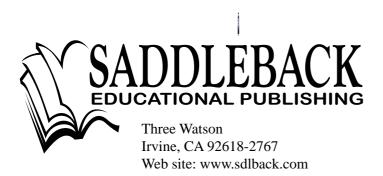
BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

**Book** 

for English Language Learners

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#### Introduction

Grammar is a very old field of study. Did you know that the sentence was first divided into subject and verb by Plato, the famed philosopher from ancient Greece? That was about 2,400 years ago! Ever since then, students all over the world have found it worthwhile to study the structure of words and sentences. Why? Because skill in speaking and writing is the hallmark of all educated people.

Lesson by lesson, this book provides basic instruction in the eight parts of speech—nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections—as well as the standard patterns of English sentences.

All students of English, be they native speakers or those who are studying English as a second language, will profit from the fundamental introduction and review of grammar provided by SADDLEBACK'S BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR 1 and 2. Helpful marginal notes throughout the books have been provided to reinforce existing skills and call attention to common problem areas.

We wish you every success in your pursuit of English proficiency.

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# 1

### What is Grammar?

Here's an old children's rhyme about the eight parts of speech of English grammar. It gives you an idea of what grammar is about. Read and remember it.



Every name is called a **noun**,

As field and fountain, street and town.

In place of noun the **pronoun** stands,

As *he* and *she* can clap their hands.

The adjective describes a thing,

As *magic* wand or *bridal* ring.

Most verbs mean action, something done,

To *read* and *write*, to *jump* and *run*.

How things are done the adverbs tell,

As quickly, slowly, badly, well.

The **preposition** shows relation,

As *in* the street or *at* the station.

Conjunctions join, in many ways,

Sentences, words, or phrase and phrase.

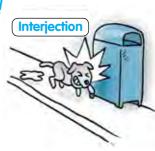
The interjection cries out, "Heed!

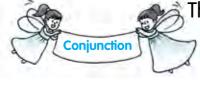
An exclamation point must follow me!"



**Adverb** 

**Pronoun** 







# 2

### The Capital Letter

The **capital letter** is also called a **big letter** or **uppercase** letter, or sometimes just a **capital**.

ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

When do you use a capital letter?

Use a capital letter for the first letter in a sentence:

The dog is barking.

Come here!

- Always use a capital letter for the word I:
  I am eight years old.
  Tom and I are good friends.
- Use a capital letter for the names of people:
  Alice, Tom, James, Kim, Snow White
- Use a capital letter for the names of places:
   National Museum, Bronx Zoo, London, Sacramento
- Use a capital letter for festivals, holidays, days of the week, months of the year:
   New Year's Day, Christmas, Labor Day, Mother's Day, Sunday, Monday, Friday, January, May, July, October







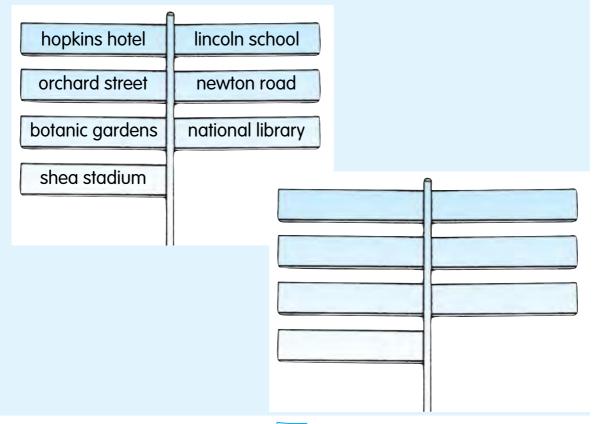
### **Exercise 1**

Circle the letters that should be CAPITALS. Then write the correct letter in the space above them.

- 1 peter and i are good friends.
- we are going to chicago during our summer vacation.
- 3 there is an interesting football game on sunday.
- 4 jason lives on thomson avenue.
- 5 january is the first month of the year.

#### **Exercise 2**

Look at the signs on the left. Can you find the mistakes? Write the names correctly.



## 3 Nouns

### **Common Nouns**

**Nouns** are divided into **common nouns** and **proper nouns**. **Common nouns** are words for people, animals, places, or things.

These are words for people. They are common nouns.



artist

#### Word File

Here are more words for people:

actor lawyer

aunt judge

baby man

baker nurse

cook police officer

dentist singer

doctor soldier

giant teacher



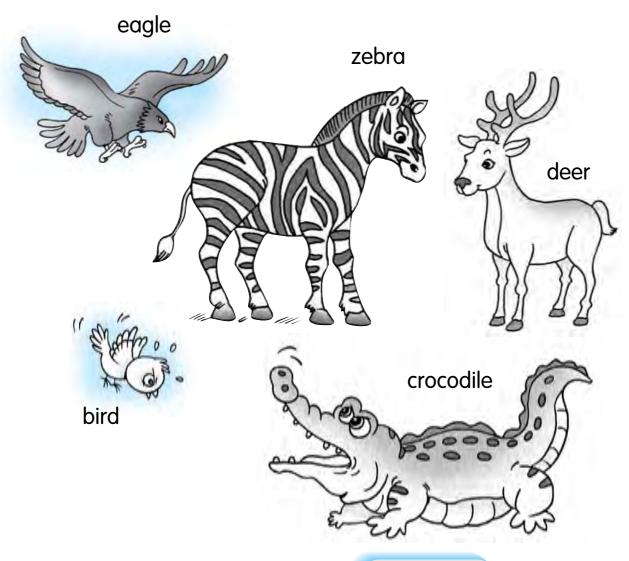
astronaut



Another word for **astronaut** is **spaceman** or **spacewoman**.



### These are words for animals. They are common nouns.





### Word File

Here are more words for animals:

cat goose
cow hen
dog horse
dolphin mouse
duck parrot
fish shark
goat whale

### These are words for places. They are common nouns.



beach







### Word File

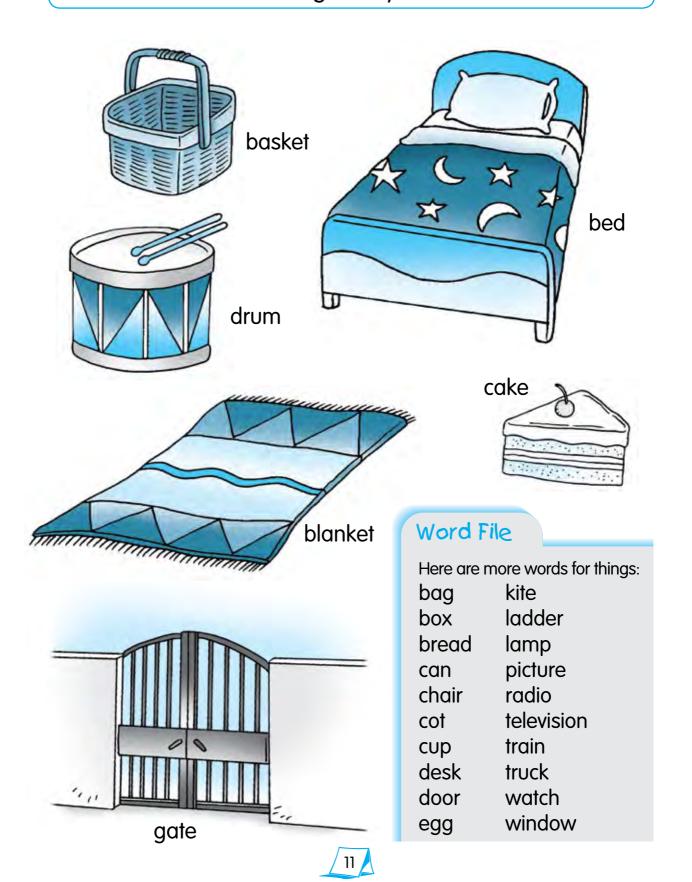
Here are more words for places:

market airport mountain cave church playground farm restaurant hill school hospital seashore stadium hotel supermarket house

temple island

mall Z00

### These are words for things. They are common nouns.



#### **Exercise 1**

#### Underline the common nouns in these sentences.

- 1 There's a little bird in the garden.
- 2 Who is your teacher?
- 3 Don't eat that rotten apple.
- 4 Kate has a lovely doll.
- 5 I like reading stories.
- 6 My father is a doctor.
- 7 Every child has a dictionary.
- 8 Rudy hates bananas.
- 9 The phone is ringing.
- 10 Here's a book for you.

#### **Exercise 2**

Here's a mixed bag of words. Put each word under its correct heading.

swimmer letters mountain granny	snail flag fox taxi	fire engine river hotel gardener	clown barber parrot camel
People	Animals	Places	Things

### **Proper Nouns**

**Proper nouns** are names for particular people, places or things. They always begin with a capital letter.





### Word File

Here are some more names of people:

Ali Baba

Florence Nightingale

Derek Jeter

Pauline

Johnny Depp

**Patrick** 

**Harry Potter** 

Pinocchio

Robin Hood





Your own name and the names of your friends are proper nouns too.



The names of countries and their people are also proper nouns.





Egyptian



Indian



Italian



Thai



Japanese



Korean



Malay



**Filipino** 



**Pakistani** 

### Country

America Egypt India Italy Japan

### **People**

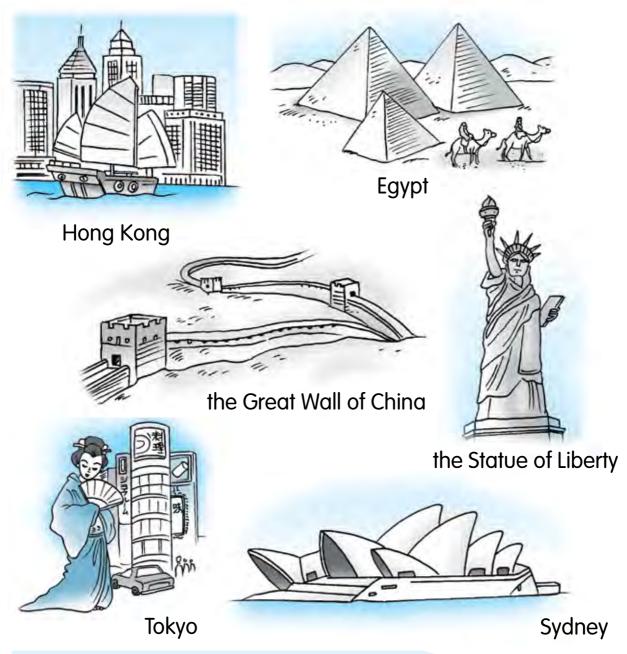
Americans
Egyptians
Indians
Italians
the Japanese

### Country

Korea Malaysia Pakistan France Thailand

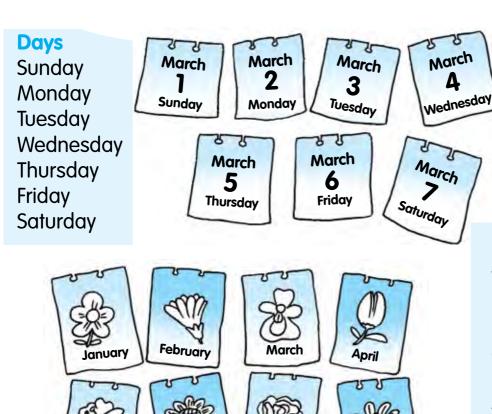
### **People**

Koreans Malaysians Pakistanis the French Thais The names of towns, cities, buildings and landmarks are proper nouns.



Bangkok New Delhi
London Denver
New York Central Park
Paris the Eiffel Tower
Beijing Big Ben

the Grand Canyon the Leaning Tower of Pisa Brooklyn Bridge Pike's Peak The days of the week and months of the year are proper nouns.



July

June

October

### **Months**

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December



January is the first month of the year.

**August** 

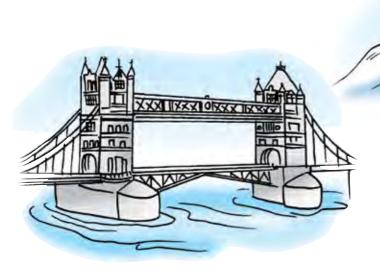
December

Sunday is the first day of the week.

A table that shows the months, weeks days



The names of mountains, seas, rivers and lakes are proper nouns.



**Mount Everest** 

the Thames

Lake Michigan

the Alps the Himalayas
the Dead Sea the Pacific Ocean

Mount Fuji the Yellow River





You often use **the** before names of oceans, rivers, seas and ranges of mountains.

Mount means mountain.

It is often used in the names of mountains.

For example: Mount Everest

Mount St. Helens

The written short form for **Mount** is **Mt**.

For example: Mt. Everest, Mt. Fuji



The names of festivals, some special events and holidays are proper nouns, too.



Valentine's Day



Father's Day



Halloween



New Year's Day

### Word File

Here are more names of festivals and holidays:

Christmas Mother's Day
Memorial Day April Fool's Day
Labor Day Thanksgiving Day
Independence Day St. Patrick's Day

#### **Exercise 1**

### Underline the *proper nouns* in the following sentences.

- 1 <u>July</u> is often the hottest month in summer.
- 2 One day Ali Baba saw the forty thieves hiding in a cave.
- 3 Shawn and Ashley are going to the beach for a swim.
- 4 Mr. Lee is reading a book.
- 5 "I am your fairy godmother," said the old woman to Cinderella.
- 6 Uncle Mike is a lawyer.
- 7 Next <u>Tuesday</u> is a public holiday.
- 8 Many children enjoyed the movie Lion King.

#### **Exercise 2**

Look at the words in the box. Which ones are *common* nouns and which ones are *proper nouns*? Put each word under its correct heading.

Lisa bank  January beach doctor month	President Hotel White Sand Beach Dr. Wang	<u>United Bank</u> n hotel girl
Common Nouns		Proper Nouns
	_	
	_	
	_	

#### **Exercise 3**

Write **C** for *common* or **P** for *proper* on the blank before each noun.

1	 the White House
2	 the green dress
3	 the tall building
4	 the Empire State Building
5	 the Yellow River
6	 the muddy river
7	 the governor
8	 Governor Parker
9	 the Oregon Trail
10	 the winding trail

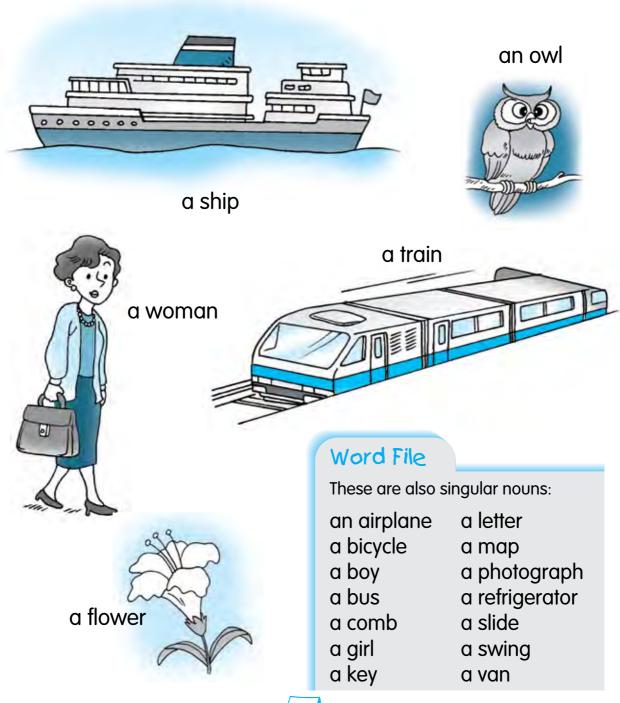
### **Exercise 4**

Underline the nouns that should be capitalized. Circle the nouns that should *not* be capitalized.

- 1 Robert louis Stevenson wrote treasure island.
- 2 The Capital of illinois is Springfield.
- 3 My Friends and I prefer Glittergums toothpaste.
- 4 Their Family visited Yellowstone national Park.
- 5 Juan and maria attend kennedy Middle school.
- 6 We had a Surprise Party for aunt Helen.
- 7 Spring and Fall are my favorite Seasons.
- 8 The Manager scolded his lazy Employees.

### Singular Nouns

Nouns can be **singular** or **plural**. When you are talking about one person, animal, place, or thing, use a singular noun.





Use a or an before singular nouns.
 Use an before words beginning with vowels
 (a, e, i, o, u). For example, say:

an axean iglooan eggan orangean envelopean umbrellaan ice creaman uncle

But some words don't follow this rule. For example, use **a** (not **an**) before these words that begin with **u**:

**a** uniform **a** university

Use a before words beginning with the other letters of the alphabet, called consonants.
For example, say:

a basket
a bowl
a monster
a car
a pillow
a house
a zoo

But some words don't follow this rule. For example, use **an** (not **a**) before these words that begin with **h**:

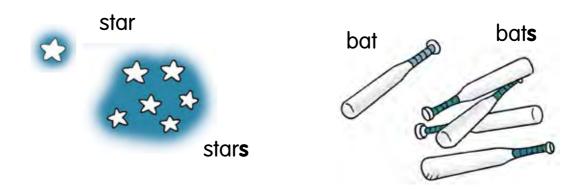
an heir an honor

an hour

### **Plural Nouns**

When you are talking about two or more people, animals, places, or things, use plural nouns.

Most nouns are made plural by adding -s at the end.



#### Singular **Plural** bird birds broom brooms. camels camel desk desk**s** doll dolls egg**s** egg flower flowers fork forks game**s** game lamb lambs nest nests pen**s** pen photo photos shirt shirts

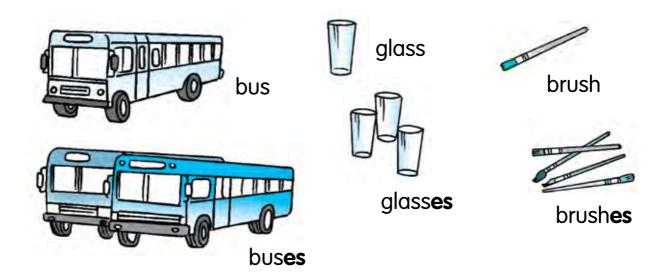
spoon

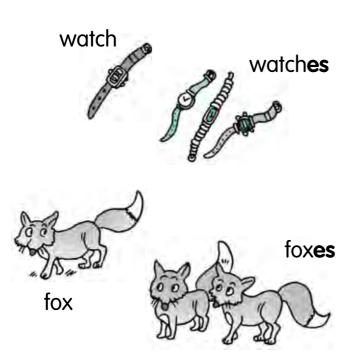
spoons

Word File



### Some plural nouns end in -es.



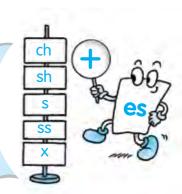


### Word File

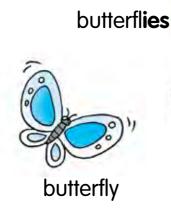
**Plural** Singular beach beach**es** branch branch**es** box boxes bush bush**es** church churches dish dish**es** dress**es** dress sandwich sandwich**es** witch witch**es** 



When the last letters of singular nouns are **ch**, **sh**, **s**, **ss** or **x**, you usually add -**es** to form the plural.

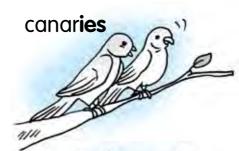


### Some plural nouns end in -ies.











Word File Singular

baby babies cherry cherries diary diaries

dictionary dictionaries fairy fairies

**Plural** 

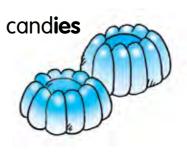
family families
fly flies
lady ladies
library libraries
puppy puppies
story stories

strawberry strawberries



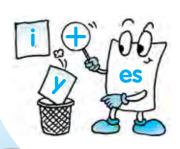




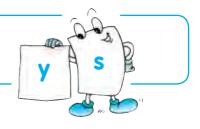


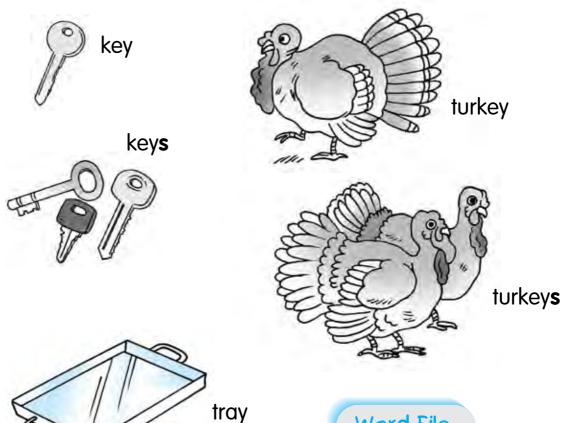


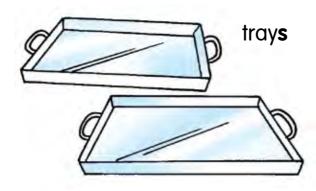
Nouns like these are made plural by changing **y** to **i**, and adding -**es**.



What if there is a vowel before the **y**? In that case, add -**s** to form the plural.







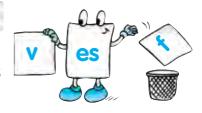
#### Word File Singular **Plural** chimney chimney**s** cowboy**s** cowboy days day donkeys donkey jersey jersey**s** kidneys kidney monkey monkeys toy toys trolley trolleys valley valleys

### If a noun ends in $-\mathbf{f}$ , you often change $\mathbf{f}$ to $\mathbf{v}$ , and add $-\mathbf{es}$ .

wolves

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
calf	calves	loaf	loa <b>ves</b>
elf	el <b>ves</b>	shelf	shel <b>ves</b>
half	hal <b>ves</b>	thief	thie <b>ves</b>

leaves





leaf

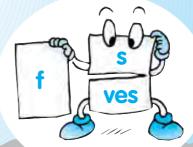
Often nouns that end in -f, just need -s to form the plural.

wolf



Singular	<b>Plural</b>	Singular \\\\\	Plural		
chef	chef <b>s</b>	handkerchief	handkerchief <b>s</b>		
chief	chief <b>s</b>	roof	roof <b>s</b>		
cliff	cliff <b>s</b>	sheriff	sheriff <b>s</b>		
For some words that end in -f, the plural can be spelled					
in two different ways.					

Singular		Plural
	dwarf	dwarfs or dwarves
	hoof	hoofs or hooves
	scarf	scarfs or scarves



With some words that end in - $\mathbf{fe}$ , you change  $\mathbf{f}$  to  $\mathbf{v}$ , and add - $\mathbf{s}$ .

Singular	Plural
knife	kni <b>ves</b>
life	lives
wife	wives





But you only add -s to giraffe to form the plural.

### If a noun ends in -o, you just add -s to form the plural.



a rhino



rhinos.



a kangaroo



kangaroos

### Word File

Singular Plural
a hippo hippos
a video videos
a zoo zoos

But with some nouns that end in -o, you add -es to form the plural.





### Word File

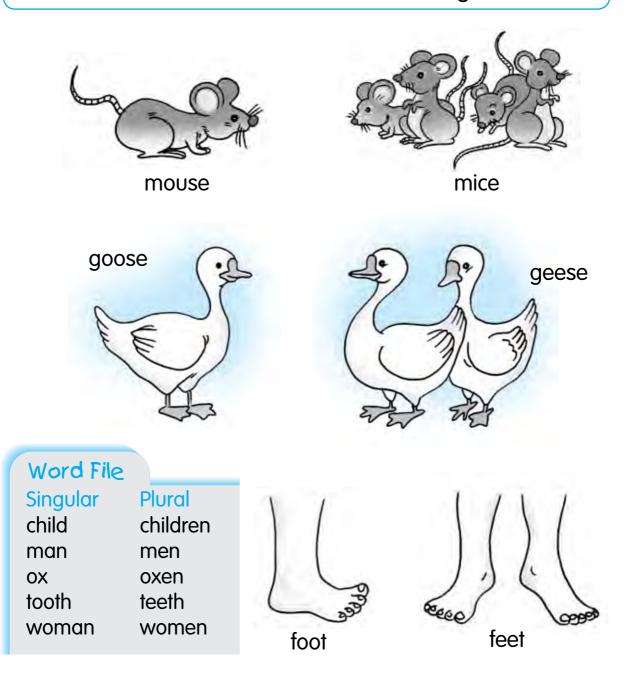
Singular Plural
a tomato tomatoes
a potato potatoes
a hero heroes



With some nouns that end in -o, you can add either -s or -es to form the plural.

Singular	Plural	Piurai
a mango	mangoes	mangos
a mosquito	mosquitoes	mosquitos
a zero	zeroes	zeros
a buffalo	buffaloes	buffalos

Some plural nouns don't follow the -s rule. They don't end in -s, -es, -ies or -ves. Instead, the word changes form.

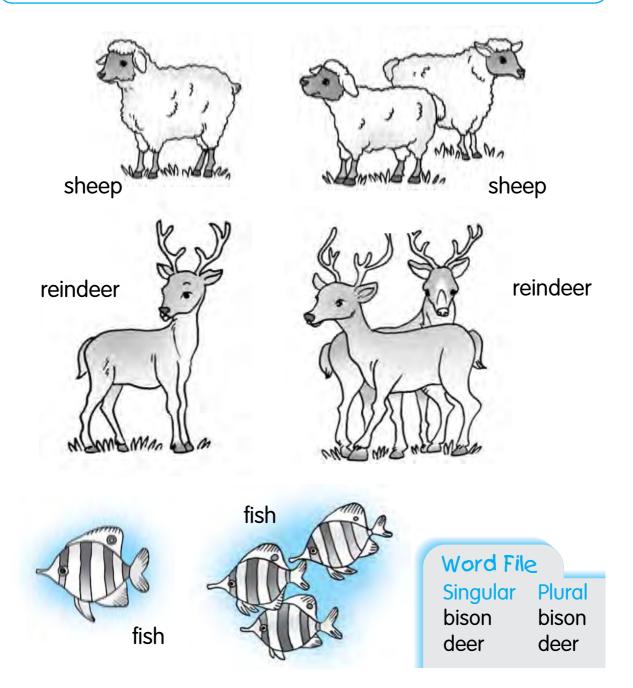




The plural of the **mouse** that you use with your computer is either **mice** or **mouses**.



### Some plural nouns are the same as the singular noun.





You can use **fishes** as the plural of **fish** when you are talking about different kinds of fish: all the **fishes** of the Pacific Ocean.



### Some nouns are always plural.

#### binoculars



#### Word File

pants pajamas shorts trousers sandals scissors sneakers slippers stockings





Another word for **spectacles** is **glasses**.





You can make these plural nouns singular by using **a pair of**:



a pair of binoculars a pair of spectacles a pair of goggles a pair of jeans a pair of shorts

#### **Exercise 1**

Look at the words below. Do you know which ones are *singular* and which are *plural*? Put a checkmark (/) in the correct box.

	Singular	Plural
word		
pencils		
books		
fan		
hat		
children		
kites		
people		
crab		
foxes		

### **Exercise 2**

Do you add -s or -es to these singular nouns to make them plural? Write your answers on the lines.

Singular Plural	Singular Plural
1 desk	6 basket
2 class	7 peach
3 comb	8 belt
4 mug	9 taxi
5 bus	10 box

#### **Exercise 3**

Do you change -y to -ies, or just add -s to make these singular nouns plural? Write your anwers.

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1	key		6	toy	
2	city		7	baby	
3	butterfly		8	party	
4	monkey		9	chimney	
5	fly		10	lady	

### **Exercise 4**

All these singular nouns end with -o. Add either -s or -es as you write the plurals on the line.

	Singular Plural	Singular	Plural
1	video	6 radio	
2	piano	7 hippo	
3	mango	8 zoo	
4	kangaroo	9 zero	
5	rhino	10 photo	

### **Collective Nouns**

**Collective nouns** are words for groups of people, animals or things.

These are nouns for groups of people.







### Word File

Here are some more groups of people:

an audience a gang a band a group a choir a team a class



Many **collective nouns** can be used with a singular or plural verb.
For example:

My family was happy to see me.

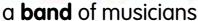
or

My family were happy to see me.

But the following collective nouns always take a plural verb: cattle people the police

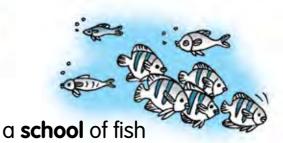
Here are more collective nouns that are used for groups of people, animals or things.







a **brood** of chickens



#### Word File

Here are some more collective nouns:

- a **bunch** of keys
- a class of pupils
- a **collection** of books
- a deck of cards
- a fleet of ships
- a flock of sheep
- a gaggle of geese
- a gang of robbers
- a herd of cattle
- a litter of cubs
- a **pod** of whales
- a pack of wolves
- a **pride** of lions
- a **set** of stamps
- a **swarm** of bees
- a **troupe** of actors



a **team** of players





Farmer John had *several different* kinds of animals on his farm. Write the correct *collective* noun for each group of his animals.



Farmer John had:

a	of geese
	3

a \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep

a \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle

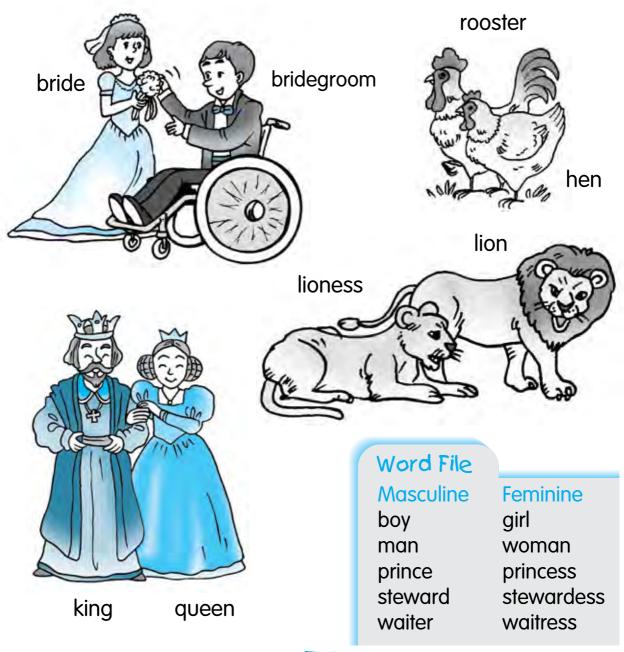
a \_\_\_\_\_ of horses

One day a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of coyotes tried to attack his animals. Farmer John yelled and waved a pitchfork to frighten them away.

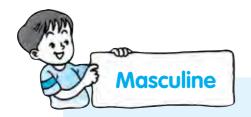
## **Masculine and Feminine Nouns**

**Masculine nouns** are words for men and boys, and male animals.

**Feminine nouns** are words for women and girls, and female animals.



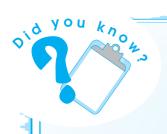
Here are some more masculine and feminine nouns for people.





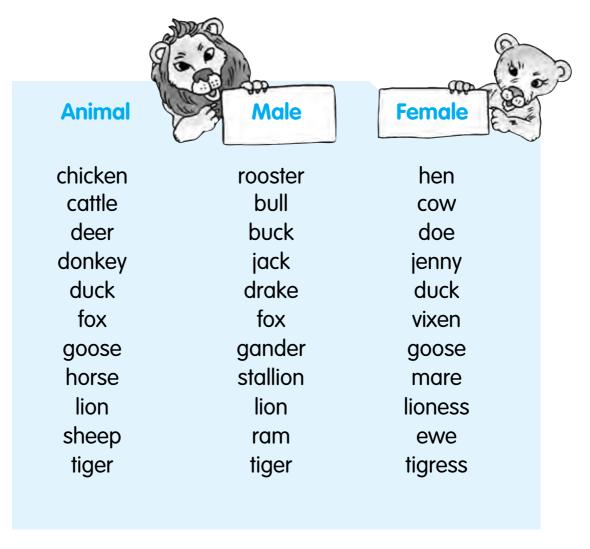
actor brother emperor father gentleman grandfather grandson headmaster man master nephew prince son steward uncle wizard

actress sister empress mother lady grandmother granddaughter headmistress woman mistress niece princess daughter stewardess aunt witch



Masculine nouns belong to the **masculine gender**. Feminine nouns belong to the **feminine gender**.

Here are some masculine and feminine nouns for male and female animals.





Nouns that end in **-ess** and **-ress** often belong to the feminine gender. For example:

actress stewardess lioness tigress princess waitress

## Many nouns are used for both males and females.



doctors



hairdressers



dancers



scientists

#### Word File

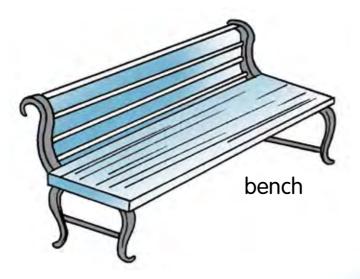
Nouns like these are used for both males and females:

accountants parents
artists managers
designers pupils
engineers singers
lawyers teachers



We call these nouns common-gender nouns.

Words for things that are neither male nor female are called **neuter nouns**.











## waterfall



## Word File

Here are some neuter nouns:

ball forest
building gymnasium
broom playground
cake rock

computer sky
card socks
floor wind

Fill in the blanks with the correct *masculine* or *feminine* nouns.

	Masculine	Feminine
1	master	
2	uncle	
3		niece
4		lioness
5	tiger	
6		empress
7	husband	
8	son	
9		mother
10		madam
Exer	cise 2	
		able masculine or feminine
noun	•	
1	The host and the	welcomed their guests.
2		look after the
	passengers on the pla	
3	My uncle and	_ lived in Nebraska.
4		had two children, a boy
	and a was five	orince was eight and the
5		
3	evening.	, welcome to our party this

Look at the words in the box. Write each word under its correct heading.

children	sun	witch	king
boy	son	father	girl
mother	queen	file	teacher
lamp	doctor	dancer	wizard
ram	rooster	elf	fish

Masculine	<b>Feminine</b>	Common Gender	Neuter
		<del></del>	

# 4 Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a common noun or a proper noun. There are different kinds of pronouns.

# **Personal Pronouns**

The words I, you, he, she, it, we and they are called personal pronouns. They take the place of nouns and are used as the subject of the verb in a sentence.

My name is **David**. I am the youngest in the family.

This is **my father**. He is a teacher.

This is **my mother**. **She** is a lawyer.

I have **a brother** and **two sisters**.

They are Peter, Sharon and Jenny.

I have **a dog**. It is called Lucky.

Lucky, you are a good dog.

Good morning, **children!** You may sit down now.

My family and I live in a big city. We have an apartment.



The **subject** of a sentence is the person, animal, place or thing that does the action shown by the verb.

The words **me**, **you**, **him**, **her**, **it**, **us** and **them** are also personal pronouns. They also take the place of nouns. These pronouns are used as the **object** of the verb in a sentence.

I am standing on my head. Look at me.

My mother is kind. Everybody likes her.

**Lisa**, I told **you** to tidy your bed!

**Sharon and Jenny!** Dad is waiting for you!

Lucky and I are playing in the park. Dad is watching us.

You must not play with the knife. Give it to me.

Pick up your toys and put them away.



**Baby birds** cannot fly.

Mother bird has to feed them.



**Tom** likes riding **my bicycle**. I sometimes lend **it** to **him**.



The **object** of a sentence is the person, animal, place or thing that receives the action shown by the verb.



There are three groups of pronouns: **first person**, **second person** and **third person**.

The **person speaking** is called the **first person**. The first-person pronouns are **I** or **me** (in the singular) and **we** or **us** (in the plural).

The **person spoken to** is called the **second person**. The second-person pronoun is **you** (in both singular and plural).

The **person** (or **animal**, or **thing**) **spoken about** is called the **third person**. The third-person pronouns are **he** or **him**, **she** or **her**, and **it** (in the singular), and **they** or **them** (in the plural).

The word I is always spelled with a capital letter.

The pronoun he is used for men and boys, she for women and girls, and it for things and animals.

Here is a table to help you.

	Subject	Object
First person singular		me
Second person singular	you	you
Third person singular	he	him
	she	her
	it	it
First person plural	we	US
Second person plural	you	you
Third person plural	they	them

## **Reflexive Pronouns**

The words myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves and themselves are called reflexive pronouns.

They refer to the person or animal that is the subject of the verb.

I made this cake myself.

Be careful with the knife. You'll cut yourself.

**Michael** is looking at **himself** in the mirror.

Susan has hurt herself.

Our cat washes itself after each meal.

We organized the party all by ourselves.

Come in, **children**, and find **yourselves** a seat.

Baby birds are too young to look after themselves.



Here is a table to remind you about reflexive pronouns.

	Singular	Plural
First person	(I,me) myself	(we,us) ourselves
Second person	(you) yourself	(you) yourselves
Third person	(he, him) himself	(they, them) themselves
	(she, her) herself	(they, them) themselves
	(it) itself	(they, them) themselves

# **Interrogative Pronouns**

The words **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **what** and **which** are called interrogative pronouns.

These pronouns are used to ask questions.

## Who

**Who** is he talking to? **Who** are those people?

## Whom

**Whom** are you playing with? **Whom** is he talking to?

## Which

Which of these bags is yours? Which do you prefer?

## Whose

**Whose** is this umbrella? **Whose** are these gloves?

## What

What is your dog's name?
What are you talking about?
What is the time?



**Who** can be used as the **object** of a verb as well as the **subject**.

**Whom** is used only as the **object**. For example, you can say:

**Who** are you playing with? or

Whom are you playing with?

## **Demonstrative Pronouns**

The words this, these, that and those are called demonstrative pronouns. They are showing words.

**Those** are goats.



These are sheep.

This is my house.

This is a hill.

These are donkeys.

What is **this**?

Did you drop this?

Hi, Jane! This is Michael!

That is John's house.

**That** is a mountain.

**Those** are horses.

What are those?

We can do better

than **that** 

No, that's not mine.

You mean you won?

That's amazing!

Hello, who is that

speaking, please?

Hello, is that you,

George?



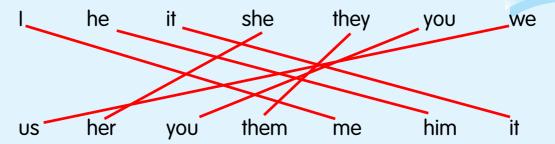
You use this and these when you point to things near you.

You use **that** and **those** when you point to things farther away.

Demonstrative pronouns can be singular or plural:

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

Draw a line to join each of the *subject pronouns* to the *object pronoun* that matches.



## **Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

1	Peter and I are brothers. WE share a bedroom together.
2	Sue isn't well. Dad is taking <u>her</u> to see a doctor.
3	My brother is a teacher. <u>he</u> teaches English.
4	All his students like him very much.
5	Children, they are making too much noise!
6	Who are those people? Where are they from?
7	Mom is a doctor. <u>she</u> works in a hospital.
8	The sky is getting dark. <u>it</u> is going to rain.
9	John, we are all waiting for <u>you</u> . Are you coming with <u>him/her/th@</u> m
10	May borrow your pen?
11	Yes, of course. When can you return <u>it</u> to <u>me</u> ?
12	What are <u>you</u> reading, Jenny?

Fill in the blanks with the correct *reflexive pronouns* from the box.

yourselves	themselves	itself	myself
himself	yourself	ourselves	herself

- 1 No one can help us. We have to help <u>ourselves</u>
- 2 Jane always makes the bed by <a href="himself">himself</a>.
- 3 They painted the wall all by themselves \_\_\_\_.
- 4 I hurt <u>myself</u> in the playground yesterday.
- 5 John, you must behave <u>yourself</u> before your friends.
- 6 Children, you must do the homework yourself ...
- 7 Tom defended <u>himself</u> against the bullies.
- 8 The dog is scratching <u>itself</u>.

### **Exercise 4**

Write the correct *interrogative pronouns* in the blanks to complete the sentences:

- 1 What is the matter with you?
- 2 <u>who</u> invented the computer?
- 3 whose of the twins is older?
- 4 How do you wish to speak to?
- 5 <u>Whose</u> is this car in front of our house?
- 6 who knows the answer?
- 7 <u>which</u> came first, the chicken or the egg?
- 8 <u>how</u> would you like to drink?
- 9 whom of them do you think will win the race?
- 10 <u>which</u> is the word for a stamp collector?

# 5

# **Adjectives**

An **adjective** is a describing word. It tells you more about a noun. An adjective usually appears before the noun it describes. Sometimes, though, the adjective appears after the noun, later in the sentence.



a **smart** dog



an **old** building



a tall basketball player

- a **busy** street
- a dark corner a deep sea
- a **large** bed
- It is **windy**.

John's handwriting is very **neat.** 

The sea is **rough**.

All the players are very tall.

The baby's hands are very small.

Sue's drawing is beautiful.

That problem is too difficult.

Peter is very quiet today.



a low fence

### Underline the *adjectives* in the following sentences.

- 1 There is an <u>empty</u> room upstairs.
- 2 It's a hot summer.
- 3 You are so kind.
- 4 Don't be <u>crazy</u>.
- 5 This park is <u>clean</u> and <u>green</u>.
- 6 Many people exercise to keep healthy.
- 7 I think these eggs are rotten.
- 8 We are all bored. There isn't anything to do.
- 9 The pupils don't find the joke amusing.
- 10 James was absent because he was ill.

#### **Exercise 2**

## Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives from the box.

hot	large	short	free	
high	sweet	poor	playful	

- 1 The ice cream is very <u>Sweet</u>
- 2 It's very hot in summer.
- 3 The company is giving away <u>free</u> gifts to its customers.
- 4 They live in a <u>large</u> house.
- 5 Jean is wearing a short skirt.
- 6 The climbers are climbing up a <u>high</u> mountain.
- 8 Many <u>poor</u> people have no home.

# **Adjective Endings**

Adjectives have different endings.

Some adjectives end in -ful or -less.







playful puppies

- a **beautiful** dress a **careless** driver
- a **faithful** dog
- a harmless insect
- a **useful** tool



An adjective that ends in **-less** is the opposite of the same adjective that ends in **-ful**. For example:

careful – careless useful – useless colorful – colorless harmful – harmless

The -ful ending means having a lot of something. For example:

painful = having a lot of pain hopeful = having a lot of hope

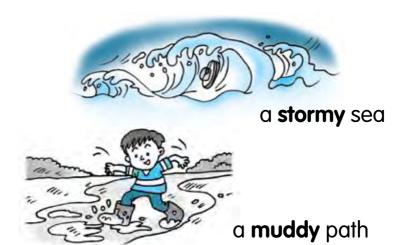
The **-less** ending means **without**. For example:

leafless = without leaves sleeveless = without sleeves



## Some adjectives end in -y.

a dirty street
a noisy room
an oily pot
a sleepy passenger
a sunny day



Some adjectives end in -ive.

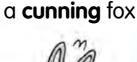
an **active** child an **attractive** hat a **creative** toy an **expensive** necklace



talkative pupils

Some adjectives end in -ing.

a caring nurse an interesting book loving parents matching clothes a smiling face







dazzling sunshine



## Some adjectives end in -ly.

a **costly** diamond ring an **elderly** woman **lively** kittens a **lonely** boy a **lovely** girl a **weekly** magazine

a daily newspaper



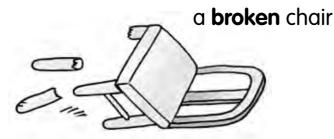


a **friendly** police officer



Many adverbs also end in -ly.

Here are some adjectives with the endings -able, -al, -en, -ible, -ish and -ous.





**childish** behavior a **comfortable** chair

a **dangerous** place

a foolish act

a **horrible** smell

a loveable koala

a **national** costume

a **musical** instrument

a terrible mess

a woolen sweater

a wooden table



a poisonous snake



Add the correct endings to turn these words into *adjectives*.

	-у	-ful		-less	-al
1	peace	Peaceful	6	dirt	dirty
2	storm	stormy	7	music	musical
3	mud	mudy	8	nation	national
4	forget	forgetable	9	dust	dustless
5	spot	spotless	10	play	playful

## **Exercise 2**

Add the correct endings to turn these words into *adjectives*.

		-en -ish	-y -ous		ing ly
1	wind	windy	6	fool	foolish
2	gold	golden	7	charm	Charming
3	friend	friendly	8	child	childish
4	rot	rotten	9	love	loving
5	dangei	dengerous	10	interest	interesting

# **Kinds of Adjectives**

There are different kinds of adjectives.

Some adjectives describe the **qualities** of nouns.



a **cold** drink



a hot bun



an **ugly** monster



a fierce dog



a loud crash

a beautiful rainbow a clever monkey a difficult question happy children a kind lady

a **new** car an **old** house

a **pretty** girl

a **rich** family

a **sad** story

a **strong** man a **wicked** queen



Some adjectives tell you which place or country a person or thing comes from, or belongs to. They are called **adjectives of origin**.



**Chinese** kungfu



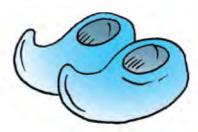
an Indian temple



A Filipino shirt



a Mexican hat



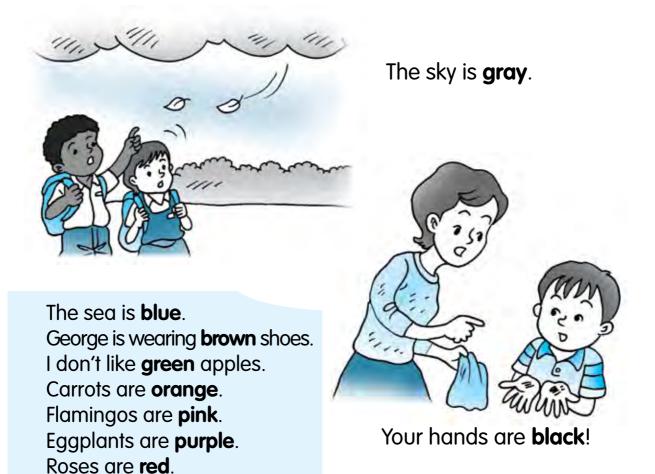
**Dutch** clogs

Australian apples
a Balinese dancer
the English language
the French flag
an Italian car
a Japanese garden
a Scottish kilt
Thai boxing

## Some adjectives tell you the **color** of things.



Please get me some white paint.



Some adjectives tell you the **size** of the nouns they describe.



a fat sumo wrestler



a **thin** boy



a big hat
broad shoulders
a high mountain
a large ship
a long bridge
a low ceiling
a narrow path
small animals
tiny insects
a wide street

a **short** man





The word **tall** describes people and narrow, upright objects. For example, you can say:

a tall girl

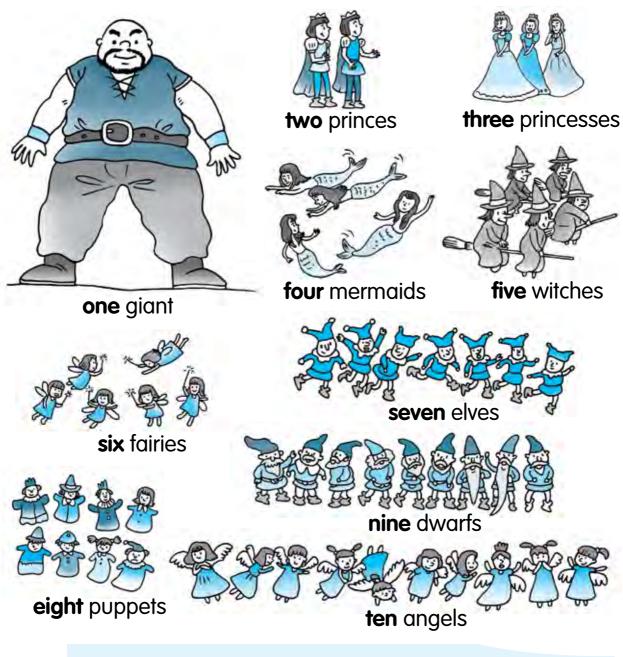
a tall bookcase

The word **high** describes bigger or wider objects that reach a great height. For example, you can say:

a **high** mountain

a **high** wall

**Numbers** are adjectives, too. They tell you how many people, animals, or things there are. Sometimes they are called **adjectives of quantity**.

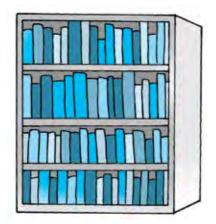


eleven henstwelve geesethirteen birdsfourteen mice

**sixteen** frogs **sixteen** snails **seventeen** kittens **eighteen** ants

nineteen lizards
twenty butterflies

Other adjectives tell you something about quantity without giving you the exact number.



a lot of books



a few cups



some soldiers

a little ice cream a little rice not many people too much salt lots of insects plenty of money some food Is there any milk?



a few puppies



Adjectives that tell you about **quantity** are also called **quantifying determiners**.

Look at the underlined words in the following sentences. Do you know what kinds of adjectives they are?

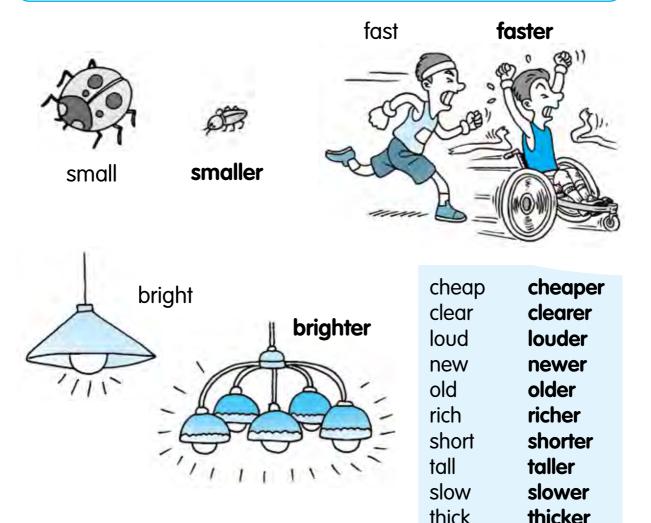
In the blanks write *C* if the underlined words tell you about *color*, *S* if they tell you about *size*, *Ql* if they tell you about *quality*, *O* if they tell you about *origin*, or *Qn* if they tell you about the *number* or *quantity* of things.

1	Dad has <u>two</u> pairs of shoes.	<u>Num</u> ber	
2	One pair is <u>brown</u> and the other pair	Color	
	is <u>black</u> .	<u>Colo</u> r	
3	This is a very <u>simple</u> puzzle.	Quality	
4	What color is the <u>American</u> flag?	<u>Origin</u>	
5	A <u>kind</u> fairy appeared before Cinderella.	Quality	
6	He is a <u>proud</u> man.	Quality	
7	There is <u>some</u> food left.	Number	
8	Tom is wearing a <u>blue</u> T-shirt.	Color	
9	Jack has <u>ten</u> marbles; Peter has <u>twenty</u> .	Number	Number
10	How <u>many</u> marbles have Jack and Peter altogether?	<u>Num</u> ber	
11	There is an <u>Indian</u> temple in the city.	<u>Origi</u> n	
12	There is a <u>large</u> crowd outside the temple.	Size	
13	My house is just <u>a few</u> miles from the school.	Number	
14	They are driving a <u>small</u> car.	<u>Size</u>	
15	Sue likes those <u>yellow</u> and <u>red</u> balloons.	<u>Colo</u> r	<u>Colo</u> r

# **Comparison of Adjectives**

When you compare two people or things, use the **comparative** form of the adjective.

Lots of comparative adjectives end in -er.





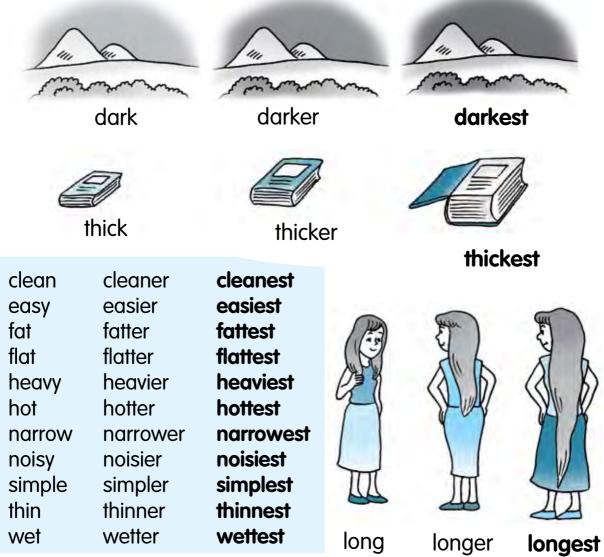
The word **than** is often used with comparative adjectives. For example, you might say:

Jack is taller than John.

A sports car is faster than a motorbike.



Use the **superlative** form of an adjective to compare three or more nouns. Lots of superlatives end in -est.





You often add **the** before the superlative form. For example, you say:

Mount Everest is **the** highest mountain in the world.

Peter is **the** tallest boy in his class.



▶ With adjectives that end in -e, add -r to form the comparative, and -st to form the superlative. For example:

	Comparative	Superlative
close	closer	close <b>st</b>
large	large <b>r</b>	large <b>st</b>
safe	safer	safe <b>st</b>
wide	wider	wide <b>st</b>

▶ Some adjectives have only one syllable, end with a consonant, and have a single vowel before the consonant. With these adjectives, double the last letter before adding —er to form the comparative, and -est to form the superlative. For example:

	Comparative	Superlative
big	bi <b>gger</b>	bi <b>ggest</b>
dim	di <b>mmer</b>	di <b>mmest</b>
mad	ma <b>dder</b>	ma <b>ddest</b>
sad	sa <b>dder</b>	sa <b>ddest</b>

▶ Some adjectives have two syllables and end in -y. With these adjectives change the y to i. Then add -er to form the comparative, and -est to form the superlative. For example:

	Comparative	Superlative
busy	bus <b>ier</b>	bus <b>iest</b>
dirty	dirtier	dirt <b>iest</b>
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

With some adjectives, you use **more** to make the comparative form, and **most** to make the superlative form.







more beautiful



most beautiful

active charming cheerful comfortable delicious more active
more charming
more cheerful
more comfortable
more delicious

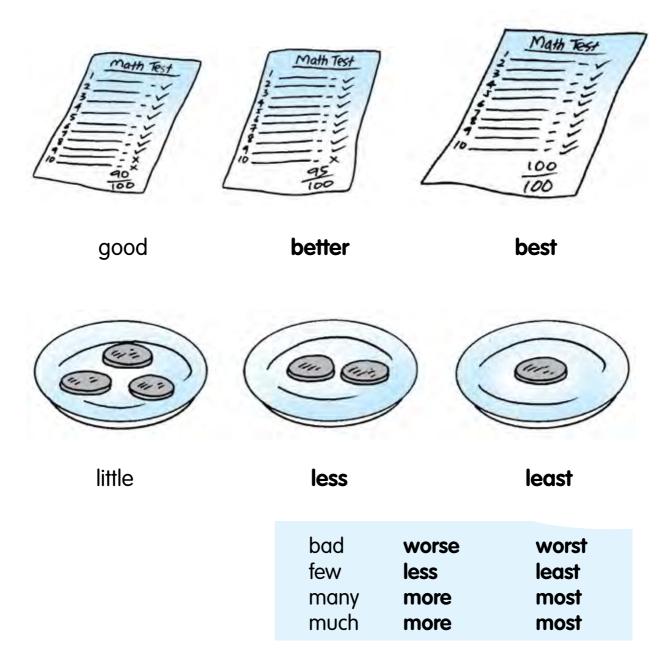
most active
most charming
most cheerful
most comfortable
most delicious



Adjectives that form their comparative and superlative with **more** and **most** are usually adjectives with two or more **syllables**, or sounds. For example:

ac-tive ex-pen-sive beau-ti-ful fa-mous charm-ing for-tu-nate cheer-ful in-tel-li-gent com-fort-a-ble pow-er-ful val-u-a-ble

The comparative and superlative forms of some adjectives are completely different words.





With these adjectives, you don't add -er or more to form the comparative, or -est or most to form the superlative.

Fill in the blanks with the correct *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the following *adjectives*.

	Comparative	Superlative
hard	harder	hardest
cold	colder	coldest
soft	softer	softest
tall	taller	tallest
rich	richer	richest
mad	madder	maddest
funny	funnier	funniest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest
busy	busier	busiest
noisy	noisier	noisest

## **Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the correct *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the following *adjectives*.

	Comparative	Superlative
foolish	More Folish	Most Folish
harmful	More	Most
poisonous	More	Most
valuable	More	Most
difficult	More	Most
generous	_More	Most

# 6

## **Determiners**

**Determiners** are words such as **this**, **those**, **my**, **their**, **which**. They are special adjectives that are used before nouns.

## **The Articles**

The words **a**, **an** and **the** belong to this group of words called **determiners**.

The words **a** and **an** are called **indefinite articles**. You can use them with singular nouns to talk about any single person or thing.



Do you wear **a** uniform to school?

Can you hear **a** bird singing?



This is a picture of an elephant.
Rudy is reading a book.
Mom bought me a new dress today.
You will need an umbrella when you go out.
She eats an apple a day.



The article **an** is usually used before words beginning with **vowels**. The article **a** is used before words beginning with **consonants**.

The word **the** is called the **definite article**. Use **the** before a noun when you are talking about a certain person or thing.



**The** telephone is ringing.



Tom has won **the** race.

Granny is sitting in **the** garden. **The** street is very busy today. **The** sky is getting dark.



Where's **the** cat? I think she is under **the** bed.



**The** ice is melting.



You also use **the** before a noun when there is only **one**. For example:

the sun

the moon

the sky

the front door of my house

## **Demonstrative Determiners**

The words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are determiners. They are used to tell which thing or person you mean. These words are called **demonstrative determiners**, or **demonstrative adjectives**.





I am keeping **these** books. I am selling **those** books.

James lives in **this** house.

This ice cream is delicious.
How much is that racket?
What is that animal?
Bring me that ball.
Would you like these apples?



You use **this** and **these** to point to people or things **near** you.

You use **that** and **those** to point to people or things that are **farther** from you.

You use **this** and **that** before singular nouns. You use **these** and **those** before plural nouns.

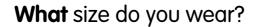
Here's a table to help you remember the rules:

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

## **Interrogative Determiners**

Use the words **what**, **which** and **whose** before nouns to ask about people or things. These words are called **interrogative determiners** or **interrrogative adjectives**.







What kind of bird is that?

What time is it?

What color is her hair?

What kind of clothes do you like to wear?

Which school do you go to?

Which doll is your favorite?

Which road leads to the zoo?

Which runner is the winner?

Do you know which girl won the prize?

Whose footprints are these?

Whose baby is this?

Whose dog was barking in the middle of the night?



## **Possessive Determiners**

The words my, your, his, her, its, our, their are called possessive determiners or posessive adjectives. Use these words before nouns to say who something belongs to.



I lent Margaret **my** guitar.

Is this your house?

Robert, your handwriting is difficult to read. Michael is showing **his** tortoise to **his** friends. My sister lost **her** way in the city.

The lion is chasing its prey.



her mouth.



Here is a table to help you remember the possessive determiners.

	Singular	Plural
First person	my	our
Second person	your	your
Third person	his	their
	her	their
	its	their

Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ owl
 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_ moon

 2 \_\_\_\_\_ rocket
 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Missouri River

 3 \_\_\_\_\_ apron
 9 \_\_\_\_\_ mango

 4 \_\_\_\_\_ sun
 10 \_\_\_\_\_ animal

 5 \_\_\_\_\_ page
 11 \_\_\_\_\_ eagle

 6 \_\_\_\_\_ computer
 12 \_\_\_\_\_\_ baby

### **Exercise 2**

Write *a, an* or *the* in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1	There is	rainbow in	sky.
2	Who is	man outside	gate?
3	doct	or gave Jane	injection.
4	Paul opened _	door to let _	dog in.
5	Mark is	only child in	family.
6	What's	_ largest animal in	world?
7	There's	nest in	tree.
8	Sue is writing _	letter to her	grandfather.
9	Jack has	brother and	sister.
10	We reached	top of	hill in two hours.

Fill in the blanks with the correct *demonstrative adjectives*.

1	Come and look at	insects.
2	Stop man!	
3	I was in fifth grade la	st year. I am in sixth grade
	year.	
4	Bring chair	s here.
5	ice cream	is delicious.
6	Can you see	stars in the sky?
Are the demo	onstrative pronouns? ctives) or DP (for dem	demonstrative adjectives or Write DA (for demonstrative onstrative pronouns) in the
1	This house has five b	edrooms.
2	Who is that man?	<del></del>
3	This is our school.	
4	These are wild anima	als
5	<u>That</u> is right.	
6	What's that noise?	
7	<u>These</u> books are Jan	e <b>'</b> s
8	Those books belong	to me
9	<u>These</u> are donkeys.	
	<u></u>	<del></del>

Choose the correct *possessive adjectives* from the box to fill in the blanks.

	my its	his our	your their	her
1	Is this Jane's d	log? Yes, this	s is	_ dog.
2	The dog is cho	asing	own t	ail.
3	Peter, is	father a	t home?	
4	Rudy is showi	ng	stamps t	to Ali.
5	I am going to	ดเ	ınt's hous	e this evening.
6	We always ke	ер	_ classroo	m clean.
7	Children, have	e you all finis	hed	homework?

### **Exercise 6**

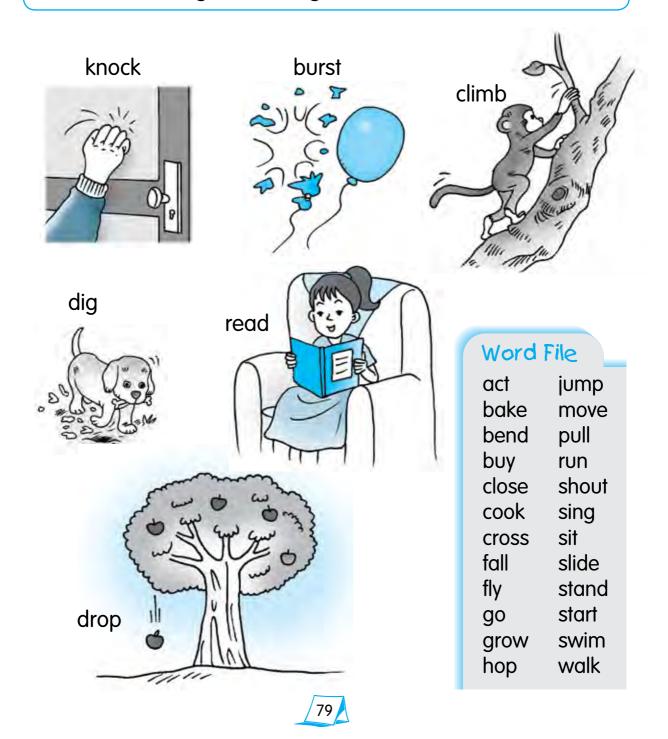
Choose the correct *interrogative adjectives* from the box to fill in the blanks.

The children are proud of \_\_\_\_\_ school.

	who	tr	which	whose
1		kind of	animal is th	at?
2	runner is the winner?			er?
3	is the matter?			
4		_desk is	this?	
5	handphone is ringing?			
6		is your	name?	
7		_twin is	taller?	
8		hand is	holding the	e pebble?

# **Verbs and Tenses**

Most **verbs** are **action words**. They tell you what people, animals or things are doing.



# **The Simple Present Tense**

The **simple present tense** expresses a general truth or a customary action.



Uncle Joe wears glasses.



The sun **rises** in the east.



Ducks love water.



The children **go** to school by bus.

Mary **enjoys** singing.

Peter sometimes **lends** me his bike.

Cows eat grass.

Monkeys like bananas.

Tom **collects** stamps.

The earth **goes** around the sun.

It often **snows** in winter.

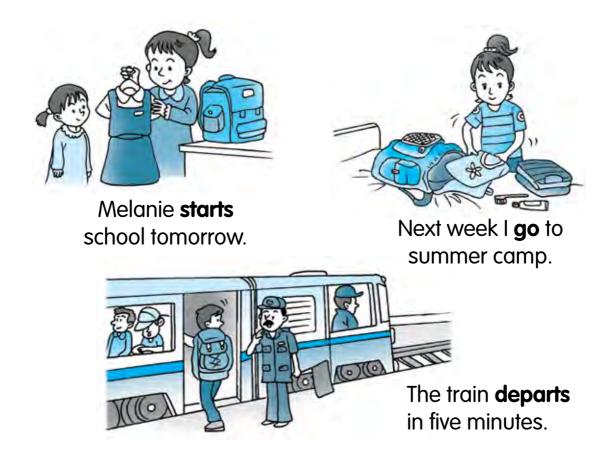
We always wash our hands before meals.

We **eat** three meals a day.

Father **takes** the dog for a walk every morning.



Use the simple present tense to talk about things that are planned for the future.



We **join** the senior scout troop in July this year.

My big brother leaves school at 4 o'clock.

The new supermarket **opens** next Friday.

The new grammar book **comes** out in September.

Grandad retires next year.

We **fly** to London next Thursday.

The plane lands at 5:30 P.M.

We **move** to our new house in a month.

My big sister **begins** her summer job next week.

### Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

- 1 The children go to school by bus.
- 2 Bats sleep during the day.
- 3 These toys belong to Kathy.
- 4 Every pupil has a good dictionary.
- 5 Polar bears live at the North Pole.
- 6 Most children learn very fast.
- 7 Mr. Thomas teaches us science.
- 8 The earth goes around the sun.
- 9 We never cross the street without looking.
- 10 Many stores close on Sunday.

### **Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the *simple present tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

1	Winter	after autumn. (come)
2	A dog	(bark)
3	You	_ tired. (look)
4	Everyone	mistakes. (make)
5	Ali	in a department store. (work)
6	Judy	English very well. (speak)
7	Tim's knee _	(hurt)
8	Monkeys	bananas. (like)
9	Kate always	sandwiches for lunch. (eat)
0	He	verv fast. (type)

# Am, Is and Are

The words **am**, **is**, **are** are also verbs, but they are not action words. They are the simple present tense of the verb **be**.

Use **am** with the pronoun **I**, and **is** with the pronouns **he**, **she** and **it**. Use **are** with the pronouns **you**, **we** and **they**.



It **is** a donkey.
It **is** not a horse.

It **is** very hot today. It **is** not very comfortable.

I am Peter. I am not Paul.

She **is** Miss Lee. She **is** a teacher.

He is my father. He is a doctor. He is not a lawyer.

You **are** a stranger. You **are** not my friend.

We are in the same class, but we are not on the same team.

They **are** good friends. They **are** not enemies.





Here's a table to help you remember how to use **am**, **is** and **are**:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I am	we are
Second person	you are	you are
Third person	he is	they are
	she is	they are
	it is	they are

Learn these short forms called contractions:

I am = I'm they are = they're

you are = you're we are = we're

he is = he's

she is = she's

it is = it's

am not = aren't (only in questions)

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

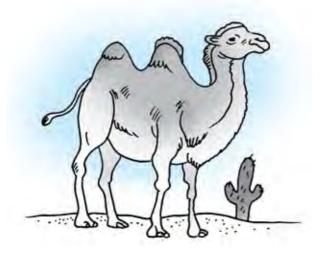
In questions, use **aren't** as a contraction of **am not**. For example, you can say:

I'm taller than you, aren't !?

But in a statement you say:

I'm not as old as you.

Use the verb **is** with singular nouns and **are** with plural nouns.



The camel is a desert animal.



Vegetables and fruit **are** healthy foods.



Lambs **are** baby sheep.



Rex is a clever dog.

A duck is a kind of bird.

The playground is full of people today.

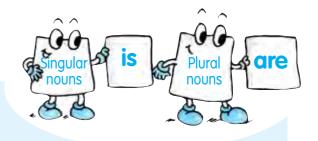
My house is near the school.

These questions are too difficult.

The balloons **are** very colorful.

Those people **are** very busy.

Dad and Mom are in the kitchen.



Use **is** and **are** with the word **there** to say what you can see and hear.



**There is** a castle on the hill. **There are** some clouds in the sky.



**There is** a wasps' nest in the tree.

**There is** a fence around the school.

There are a lot of books in the library.

**There are** two guards at the gate.

Is there any food in the fridge?

Are there any apples left on the tree?

How much rice is there?

There are a few sharks in the bay.

**There are** enough candies for everyone, **aren't there**?

**There are** two pigeons on the roof.



Learn this contraction:

there is = there's

### Fill in the blanks with am, is or are.

- 1 They <u>are</u> my good friends.
- 2 He <u>is</u> a soldier.
- 3 You <u>are</u> taller than Charlie.
- 4 She is ill.
- 5 We are very hungry.
- 6 It <u>is</u> a sunny day.
- 7 I am angry with Joe.
- 8 You <u>are</u> all welcome to my house.

### **Exercise 2**

#### Fill in the blanks with is or are.

- 1 John's dog <u>is</u> very friendly.
- 2 Robert <u>is</u> ten years old.
- 3 These flowers <u>are</u> very pretty.
- 4 The two schools <u>are</u> close to each other.
- 5 Math <u>is</u> not a very difficult subject.
- 6 <u>is</u> dinner ready?
- 7 This computer <u>is</u> very easy to use.
- 8 All the windows are open.
- 9 Sue and Jane <u>are</u> neighbors.
- 10 His hair <u>are</u> curly.

### Fill in the blanks with *There is* or *There are*.

1	There is	a fence around the barn.
2	There are	trees along the road.
3	There is	a rainbow in the sky.
4	There are	lots of parks in our town.
5	There is	nothing in the cupboard.
6	There are	not many bedrooms in the new house.
7	There are	lots of mistakes on your test paper.
8	There is	a wasps' nest in the tree.
9	There are	ants in the cookies.
10	There are	many different kinds of animals
		in the zoo.
11	There is	plenty of food on the table.
12	There is	a church on the hilltop.
13	There is	no more water in the pool.
14	There are	too many people on the beach.
15	There is	only a few customers in the shop.

# **The Present Progressive Tense**

When do you use the **present progressive tense**? To talk about actions in the present, or things that are still going on or happening now.



The phone is ringing.

I'm playing chess with my friend.

She's riding a horse.

He's taking a walk in the park.

The man's counting the money.

They **are practicing** tai chi.

We'**re rushing** to the airport to meet Mr. Smith.

They are still sleeping.

They **are swimming** in the sea.

What **are** they **doing**?

What's happening?

Why aren't you doing your homework?

**Aren't** I **sitting** up straight?





- Form the present progressive tense like this:
  - am + present participle
  - is + present participle
  - are + present participle
- ▶ The present participle is the form of a verb ending with -ing. For example:
  - show + ing = showing
  - come + ing = coming
- You have to double the last letter of some verbs before you add -ing. For example:
  - get + ing = getting rob + ing = robbing nod + ing = nodding stop + ing = stopping
  - jog + ing = jogging swim + ing = swimming
- Notice that the verbs above are all short verbs of just one syllable.
  - They all end with a **consonant** such as **b**, **d**, **g**, **m**, **p**, **t** and have only **one vowel** before the consonant.
- If a verb ends in **e**, you usually have to drop the **e** before you add -**ing**. For example:
  - chase + ing = chasing
  - cycle + ing = cycling
  - drive + ing = driving
  - smile + ing = smiling

Use the present progressive tense to talk about things you have planned to do, or things that are going to happen in the future. To form the present progressive tense, use **am**, **is** and **are** as **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs**.





When **are** you **taking** me to the zoo?

We **are having** a barbecue later this evening.

We **are going** camping tomorrow.

I'm starting piano lessons soon.

Jim's parents are taking him to Texas next week.

My favorite TV program is starting in a minute.

All our friends are coming.

Who's bringing salad for the barbecue? I am.

I **am visiting** Joe next week.

Where **are** you **going** for your vacation?

What **are** we **eating** for dinner?

Write the *present participle* of these verbs on the blanks.

1	come	Coming	7	go	going
2	run	running	8	ask	asking
3	sleep	sleeping	9	catch	catching
4	fall	Falling	10	write	Writing
5	jump	jamping	11	drop	droping
6	climb	climbing	12	bring	bring

### **Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the *present progressive tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

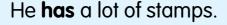
1	They <u>are enjoying</u> the roller-coaster ride. (enjoy)
2	Jill <u>is washing</u> her hair. (wash)
3	It <u>is getting</u> dark. (get)
4	The dentist <u>is examing</u> Sue's teeth. (examine)
5	The train <u>is passing</u> through the tunnel. (pass)
6	The men <u>are working</u> very hard in the sun. (work)
7	What <u>is</u> the theater <u>showing</u> today? (show)
8	We are making a snowman. (make)
9	The plane <u>is flying</u> above the clouds. (fly)
0	The teachers <u>are having</u> a meeting. (have)

## **Have and Has**

The verbs **have** and **has** are used to say what people own or possess. They are also used to talk about things that people do or get, such as illnesses. These words are the simple present tense of the verb **have**.



We have breakfast at 7:00 A.M.



She **has** long hair.

Our house **has** large windows.

I have a younger brother.

We **have** art lessons on Mondays.

Have a cookie, if you like.

Dad **has** a cold.

Jenny often **has** sandwiches for lunch.



Peter **has** a sore knee.



Monkeys **have** long tails.



Use has with he, she, it, and with singular nouns. Use have with I, you, we, they, and with plural nouns.

Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	//// Singular \\\	Plural
First person	I have	we have
Second person	you have	you have
Third person	he has she has	they have they have
	it has	they have

#### Learn these contractions:

I have	ľve
you have	you've
he has	he's
she has	she's
it has	it's
we have	we've
they have	they've
have not	haven't
has not	hasn't

### Fill in the blanks with have or has.

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ a new science teacher.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ a bad temper.
- 3 I often \_\_\_\_\_ fruit for dessert.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ a good chance of winning the prize.
- 5 She always \_\_\_\_\_ oatmeal for breakfast.
- 6 The broom \_\_\_\_\_ a blue handle.
- 7 They never \_\_\_\_\_ any problem with tests.

### **Exercise 2**

#### Fill in the blanks with have or has.

- 1 The girls \_\_\_\_\_ golden hair.
- 2 An insect \_\_\_\_\_ six legs.
- 3 Dad \_\_\_\_\_ his cell phone with him.
- 4 The children \_\_\_\_\_ a new swing set.
- 5 Many poor people \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to eat.
- 6 Chicago \_\_\_\_\_ a very big airport.
- 7 A triangle \_\_\_\_\_ three sides.
- 8 The man \_\_\_\_\_ two daughters.
- 9 James \_\_\_\_\_ a toothache.
- 10 All the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ their tickets.

## **The Present Perfect Tense**

Use the **present perfect tense** to talk about happenings in the past that explain or affect the present. The verbs **have** and **has** are used as "helping" or auxiliary verbs to form the present perfect tense.



It's been very wet today.



Sam **has scored** two goals.

I've just finished my shower.

Uncle Tom **has lost** his wallet.

John has gone out.

The Lees have moved to Ohio.

It has not rained for months.

Have you found your keys yet?

Tim **has made** two spelling mistakes.

They **have opened** a new shop.



To form the **present perfect tense** join **have** or **has** to the past participle of the verb:

have + past participle

has + past participle

The **past participle** of a regular verb usually ends in **-ed**, just like the simple past tense. But the past participles of irregular verbs don't follow this rule.

Write the *past participle* of these verbs on the blanks.

1	break	6	buy
2	drink	7	find
3	cut	8	draw
4	do	9	hear
5	sing	10	know

### **Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the *present perfect tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

ı	Daa		nis car key. (iose)
2	All the guests _		(arrive)
3	Tony		_ a goal. (score)
4	Peter		in the tent several times. (sleep)
5	lt	not_	for two months. (rain)
6	Some prisoners		from the prison. (escape)
7	The plane		at the airport. (land)
8	John		_ a puppet. (make)
9	Dad and I		a big fish. (catch)
0	1	this	s movie twice. (see)

# The Simple Past Tense

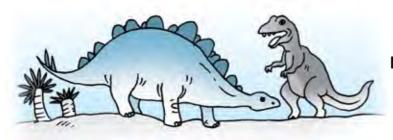
Use the **simple past tense** to talk about things that happened in the past. The simple past tense is also used to talk about things that happened in stories.



The wicked Queen **gave**Snow White a poisoned apple.



Pinocchio's nose **grew** longer every time he told a lie.



Dinosaurs **lived** millions of years ago.

I **bought** a new camera last week.

Joe **learned** to play the guitar very quickly.

We **drove** to the safari park last weekend.

The giant panda gave birth to a cub last night.

Yesterday Dad took me to the carnival.

The plane **landed** a few minutes ago.

The children **visited** a farm during the holidays.

Who invented the computer?

Jack and Jill went up the hill.

Little Red Riding Hood **decided** to visit her grandmother.

The Three Bears **found** Goldilocks asleep in their house.

## Regular and Irregular Verbs

The simple past tense of most verbs ends in **-ed**. These verbs are called **regular verbs**.

### Spelling File

**Base Form** Simple Past aimed aim baked bake opened open happen happened pulled lluq pushed push scold scolded shout shouted visit visited wait waited walked walk worked work



Who **closed** all the windows?



It **snowed** last night.

Mom **opened** the door for us.

Sally **petted** the dog.

That event **happened** long ago.

We **visited** our uncle last week.

They walked to school together yesterday.

They worked until twelve last night.

Dad **tried** to fix the light.

William Tell aimed at the apple on his son's head.



The **simple past tense** is usually formed by adding **-ed** to the verb. For example:

```
jump + ed = jumped lift + ed = lifted
laugh + ed = laughed look + ed = looked
```

If the verb ends with -e, just add -d. For example:

```
agree + d = agreed hate + d = hated
die + d = died live + d = lived
```

Remember these spelling rules: You must double the last letter of some verbs before adding -ed. For example:

```
fan + ed = fanned pat + ed = patted
grab + ed = grabbed rip + ed = ripped
nod + ed = nodded slam + ed = slammed
```

- Notice that the verbs above are all **short verbs** of just **one syllable**. They all end with a **consonant** such as **b**, **d**, **m**, **n**, **p**, **t**, and have only a **single vowel** before the consonant.
- With verbs that end in -y, change the y to i before adding -ed. For example:

```
bury + ed = buried fry + ed = fried
carry + ed = carried hurry + ed = hurried
cry + ed = cried try + ed = tried
```

The simple past form of some verbs does *not* end in -ed. Such verbs are called **irregular verbs**.

The simple past tense of some irregular verbs does *not* change at all.



David **hurt** his foot when he jumped over the drain.



The worker **cut** down the tree this morning.



Her ring **cost** only 10 dollars.

He **hit** the ball over the net.
Dad **read** to us last night.
He **shut** the door.

I **put** some sugar in my coffee.

### Spelling File

Base Form	Simple Past
beat	beat
burst	burst
cost	cost
cut	cut
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
put	put
read	read
split	split
shut	shut



Most irregular verbs, however, take a different form in the simple past tense.



Sam **bent** the stick in two.



Tom **shot** and scored a goal.

I lost my pen on the bus.

We **sold** our car last week.

The baby **slept** right thought the night.

Peter got a watch for his birthday.

I **heard** a noise in the night.

He **brought** his pet mouse to school. My book **fell** off the desk.

### Spelling File

Base Form	Simple Past
bend	bent
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
fall	fell
fly	flew
get	got
hear	heard
keep	kept
lose	lost
sell	sold
shoot	shot
sleep	slept



A bird **flew** into the classroom.



Write the *simple past tense* of these verbs on the blanks.

1	take	 7	tell	
2		 8	write	
3	rain	 9	sit	
4	shut	 10	read	
5	open	 11	close	
6	cry	12	cook	

### **Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the correct *simple past tense* of the verbs in parentheses.

1	She	_ home alone. (go)
2	The wind	throughout the night. (blow)
3	An apple	on his head. (drop)
4	The Princess's b	all into the well. (roll)
5	A frog back to her. (jum	into the well and itnp/bring)
6	Jack class. (get)	the highest grade in his English
7	The party	at 8:00 P.M. (begin)
8	He one. (sell/buy)	his old car and a new
9	Jack	up the ladder carefully. (climb)
0	Who	all the windows? (shut)

## Was and Were

The verbs was and were are also forms of the verb be. Was is the simple past tense of am and is. Use was with the pronouns I, he, she and it, and with singular nouns.

Edison **was** a famous inventor.



Beethoven was a German composer.

Sue was at the library this morning.

It was very wet on Monday.

Ten years ago she was only a baby.

He was not well yesterday.

Last year she wasn't tall enough to reach the high shelf.

Samantha was second in the race, wasn't she?

**Were** is the simple past tense of **are**. Use **were** with the pronouns **you**, **we** and **they**, and with plural nouns.

These **were** my best jeans.

The Romans were brave soldiers.

They were third in the wheelbarrow race.

There weren't any clouds in the sky.

Were you still in bed when I phoned?

We were on the same school team.

Those were my best jeans.





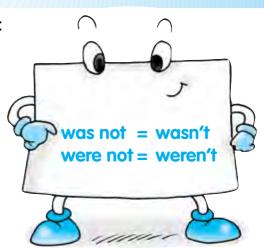
Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I was	we were
Second person	you were	you were
Third person	he was	they were
	she was	they were
	it was	they were

Here's a table to show you the different forms of the verb **be**:

	Simple Present	Simple Past
First person singular	am	was
Second person singula	r are	were
Third person singular	is	was
First person plural	are	were
Second person plural	are	were
Third person plural	are	were

Learn these contractions:



## **The Past Progressive Tense**

Use the **past progressive tense** to talk about actions that were going on at a certain moment in the past.



Mary **was waiting** for the bus when Peter passed by.

Miss May was cleaning the chalkboard.

Sally **was packing** her books into her schoolbag.

Jenny and I **were tidying** the classroom.

The twins **were fighting** in the corner.

Michael and John were washing the paint brushes.

Mom **was cooking** our supper when I came home.



You form the **past progressive tense** like this:

was + present participle

were + present participle

In the examples above, was and were are called helping verbs, or auxiliary verbs. They help to form the past progressive tense when you join them to the present participle (the form of verbs ending in -ing). For example:

Ben **was doing** his homework.

Peter **was making** a model of a bridge.





Fill in the blanks with was or were.

1	We	the champions last year.
2	Where is Jame	es? He here just now.
3	Mom and Dad	on vacation last week.
4	The weather _	fine this morning.
5	There	a lot of people at our party yesterday.
6	There	a small lake here many years ago.
7	He	sick yesterday.
8	Don't blame hi	m. It my mistake.
child	ren doing? Fill i	lked into the class what were the n the blanks with the correct <i>past</i> the verbs in brackets.
1	James	to Peter. (talk)
0		TO T CICI. (Talk)
2	Sue	a storybook. (read)
3		
_	Rudy	a storybook. (read)
3	Rudy	a storybook. (read) the chalkboard. (erase)
3	Rudy David	a storybook. (read) the chalkboard. (erase) his math exercise. (do) Joe his new watch. (show)
3 4 5	Rudy David Peter Jane	a storybook. (read) the chalkboard. (erase) his math exercise. (do) Joe his new watch. (show)

# The Future Tense

Use the **future tense** for things that have not happened yet, but are going to happen.

Use the verbs **shall** and **will** as **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs** to form the future tense.



They **will finish** the job next week.



I **shall be** eight years old next year.



The weatherman says it **will rain** this afternoon.

We shall play a game of chess after lunch.

You will be sick if you eat too much.

I hope it won't rain tomorrow.

Sharon is ill. She will not be at the party.

You will enjoy visiting New Zealand.

Dad will be back for dinner.

He **will make** lots of friends at his new school.





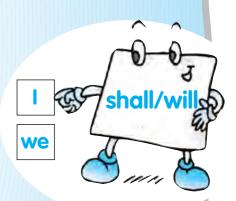
Use **shall** or **will** with **I** and **we**. Use **will** with **you**, **he**, **she**, **it** and **they**.

Here is a table to help you remember the rules:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall	we shall
	1 will	we will
Second person	you will	you will
Third person	he will	they will
	she will	they will
	it will	they will

#### Learn these contractions:

I shall = I'll we shall = we'll
I will = I'll we will = we'll
you will = you'll they will = they'll
he will = he'll
she will = she'll shall not = shan't
it will = it'll will not = won't





There are other ways of talking about future actions and happenings.

You can use **going to**.



I think I'm going to be sick.

We **are going to bake** a cake this afternoon.

I'm sure Mom and Dad **are going to be** proud of me.

When **are** you **going to clean** your room?

They **are going to wash** the car for Dad.

It is going to get dark very soon.

You can also use the **simple present tense** to talk about things that have been arranged for the future.

The new supermarket **opens** tomorrow.

James **moves** to the second grade next year.

The new school year **starts** on Monday.

Next month I **go** to summer camp.

We **have** a history test next week.

The bus **leaves** in ten minutes.





Fill in the blanks with the correct *future tense* of the verbs in brackets, using *shall* or *will*.

1	You fat	if you eat too many desserts. (grow)
2	The new school build	ding ready soon. (be)
3	We to 1	the zoo after breakfast. (go)
4		ath before dinner. (take)
5	Peter lo farm. (find)	ots to do on his grandmother's
6	If we ask her, she chess. (teach)	us how to play
7	If he works hard, he	his exams. (pass)
8	we	home now? (go)
app	•	es by changing <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> to the verb <i>be</i> + <i>going to</i> (i.e., <i>am, is,</i> or
1	They will be busy ton They	
2	I hope I will be ready	·
3	We shall visit James	
4	It will rain soon. Itra	ıin soon.
5	Dad will take us to th	e movies tomorrow. _ take us to the movies tomorrow.

# Can and Could

The verbs **can** and **could** are both **helping** or **auxiliary verbs**. Use **can** and **could** to talk about people's **ability** to do things.

Can and could are used with the pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we and they, and with singular or plural nouns.

**Could** is the past tense of **can**.



Jack ran as far as he **could**.



Some birds cannot fly.

He can run faster than Arthur.

She **cannot afford** such an expensive ring. I'm full. I **can't eat** any more.

- · · · ·

Can you help me?

Can I come with you?

I knew you **could do** it if you tried.

She **could not come** because she was ill.

Miss Lee said we could go home early.

All the King's men **could not put** Humpty Dumpty together again.



People often use **can** when they are asking for permission to do something. For example:

Can I use your pen? Yes, here it is.

When you put **not** after **can**, you write it as one word: **cannot** 

Learn these contractions: cannot = can't

could not = couldn't

# **May and Might**

#### May and might are helping or auxiliary verbs, too.

Use may to ask if you are allowed to do something, or to give someone permission to do something.



May I watch television now? Yes, you may. May I borrow your pen? You may come in.

You may go now.

May is also used to talk about things that are likely to happen.



Take an umbrella. It may rain.

If it continues to rain, there **may be** a flood.

I **may go** to Sue's birthday party if I'm free.

You **may fall** down if you aren't careful.

Might is used as the past tense of may.

He realized he **might catch** the earlier train if he hurried. I knew my teacher **might find** out.



You can also use **might** to talk about things that are possible. For example:

Put your purse away or it **might get** stolen. You **might slip**, so hold on to the railing.

# Fill in the blanks with *can, could, may* or *might*.

1	you jump over the hurdle?
2	We ran as fast as we
3	Some people speak three languages.
4	Jean dance quite well.
5	The man is shouting. He need help.
6	If you hurry you catch the train.
7	Dave doesn't look well. He have a fever.
8	The baby is crying. She be hungry.
9	I borrow your bike?
10	I don't know where Jane is. You find her in the library.
11	you drive?
12	Who answer the question?
13	you show me the way to the zoo?
14	He play the piano.

# Do, Does and Did

Use do, does and did to talk about actions.

Use **do** with the pronouns **I**, **you**, **we** and **they**, and with **plural nouns**. Use **does** with the pronouns **he**, **she** and **it**, and **singular nouns**.

**Did** is the **simple past tense** of **do** and **does**.



Dad **does** the dishes.

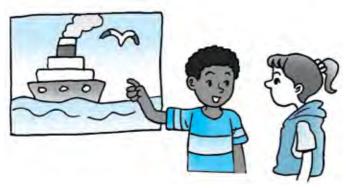


Mom **does** the cooking.

He **does** such interesting work. They **do** amazing tricks.



We always **do** exercise together.



Who **did** this drawing? Henry did.

Sally **did** her hair in front of the mirror.

They **did** the dusting and cleaning.

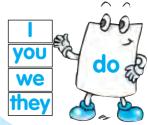
Jane **did** all the laundry by herself.

You **did** well in the test.

I **did** poorly on my exam.







Here's a table to remind you about the use of do and does:

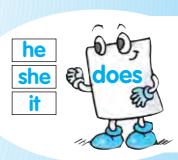
Singular	Plural
Ido	we do
you do	you do
he does	they do
she does	they do
it does	they do
	I do you do he does she does

Here's a table to remind you about the use of the verb did:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I did	we did
Second person	you did	you did
Third person	he did she did	they did they did
	it did	they did

Learn these contractions:

do not = don't does not = doesn't did not = didn't



You can also use **do**, **does** and **did** as **helping verbs** to ask and answer questions.



Where **did** you find the wallet?



**Do** ducks **like** water? Yes, they **do**.

Do you like ice cream? Yes, I do.

Does it rain often here? Yes, it does.

Does he enjoy music? Yes, he does.

Did it snow last night? No, it didn't.

Who wants to come with me to the zoo? We all do!

What do you want for lunch?

Who broke this vase? Peter did!

Does Ken often come home late? Yes, he does.

Why did he leave so suddenly?

**Does** everyone **have** a dictionary?



# Use **do not**, **does not** and **did not** to make other verbs **negative**.



The baby **does not look** very happy.



Dad **did not catch** his train.



The garden looks lovely, doesn't it? Yes, it does.

Cats do not like water.

I don't enjoy difficult math tests.

Sophie **doesn't want** to go to school.

He **didn't get** to the station in time.

Don't you have a ticket? No, I don't.

**Don't** they **go** to the gym on Mondays? Yes, they **do**.

Didn't they win? No, they didn't.

You didn't draw that picture yourself, did you?

**Did** you **see** the rainbow? No, I **didn't**.

Do not forget to switch off the air conditioner.

Don't tell lies!



## Fill in the blanks with *do, does* or *did.*

ı	The shoes were too small. They not tit me.
2	Jack not do well on the exam last week.
3	Where eggs come from?
4	The vase is broken. Who that?
5	What this word mean?
6	How the computer work?
7	he drink coffee?
8	Who that drawing?
9	Where you buy that dress?
10	How you spell your name?
11	not play on a busy street!
12	your work quietly!
13	a snake have legs?
14	He not have any brothers.
15	cats like to eat fish?

# **Would and Should**

The verb **would** is another **helping** or **auxiliary verb**. Use **would** as the past tense of **will**.



We started running so we would get there in time.

Peter said he would come.

I knew you would enjoy Disneyland.
The Prince said he would only marry a true princess.

John and Sue said they would meet me at the airport.
He promised he wouldn't forget her birthday.



It is polite to use **would like** when you are offering people things, or asking for something yourself. For example:

Would you like a cup of coffee?
I am tired now. I'd like a rest.
You'd like a meal now, wouldn't you?
What color would you like?





When they are accepting an offer, people often use **would love** instead of **would like**. For example:

**Would** you **like** a chocolate? Yes, please, I **would love** one. **Should** is a **helping** or **auxiliary verb.** Use **should** to talk about necessary actions or things that people ought to do.



Children **should not play** in traffic.



You **should** always **look** before crossing the street.

If you are tired you **should go** to bed early.

You **should know** how to spell your own name.

We **should** all **drink** more water.

You **should do** more exercise.

Should I turn off the computer when I'm not using it?

Shouldn't you tell your Mom if you're going out?

We should always thank people for presents, shouldn't we?

#### Learn these contractions:

I would = I'd you would = you'd he would = he'd she would = she'd

we would = we'd
they would = they'd
should not = shouldn't
would not = wouldn't

### Fill in the blanks with would or should.

1	Every student have a good dictionary.
2	you like some coffee?
3	Yes, I love a cup of coffee.
4	We all learn good table manners.
5	We like to go outdoors if it stops raining.
6	John said he help me with science.
7	you like to play a game with me?
8	Children not watch too much television.
9	You not play with fire.
10	He promised he meet me after school.
11	We not waste water.
12	You all pay attention in class.
13	What we do now?
14	you help if I asked?
15	Of course, I help you!



# **Subject-Verb Agreement**

When you write a sentence you must make sure that the **subject** and the **verb** agree.

If the subject is a **singular noun**, or the pronoun **he**, **she** or **it**, you need a **singular verb**.



She enjoys music.



She **shares** her books with her friends.

The zookeeper **is feeding** the animals.

The children **are playing** on the swings.

The earth **moves** round the sun.

Dad always **drives** to work.

The clerk **is wrapping** a package.

Does everyone know the answer?

Mom **has bought** a dress for Sara.



It is snowing.

Use a **plural verb** if the subject is a **plural noun**, or the pronoun **we**, **you** or **they**.



The two girls always walk home together.



All birds lay eggs.



The children are **playing** on the swing.

The stars **shine** brightly on a clear night.

Mom and Dad love us a lot.

**Do** you all **know** the words?

We have finished our game of tennis.

They have both worked very hard.



**Collective nouns** may be used with either **singular** or **plural** verbs. If the group members are all acting together as one, use a singular verb. If the members of the group are acting as individuals, use a plural verb.





The audience are laughing.

The band is playing.

#### Singular

That family has moved to Texas. The team is coached by Mr. Clark.

#### **Plural**

The family were giving their opinions. The team are sharing new ideas.



Our team has won.



Some plural nouns, such as **people**, **cattle**, **police**, don't end with -**s**. Always use a **plural verb** with these nouns. For example:

People **like** to be praised.

The cattle **are** in the field.

The police **have caught** the thief.

Fill in the blanks with verbs that match the subjects. Use the correct form of the *simple* present tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1	I always	to school with my brother. (go)
2	Mark always	to school with his brother. (go)
3	You	the answer. (know)
4	Luis	the answer, too. (know)
5	This book	very few drawings. (have)
6	These books _	lots of beautiful drawings. (have)
7	Anne	_ my sister. (be)
8	Pat and Alice	good at English. (be)
Evo		
the c	the blanks wi	th verbs that match the subjects. Use the <i>simple present tense</i> of the verbs in
Fill in the c pare	the blanks wit orrect form of	the <i>simple present tense</i> of the verbs in
Fill in the c pare	the blanks with orrect form of on theses.  A tiger	the <i>simple present tense</i> of the verbs in
Fill in the c pare 1	the blanks with orrect form of theses.  A tiger	the <i>simple present tense</i> of the verbs in (roar)
Fill in the c parer 1 2 3	the blanks with orrect form of ortheses.  A tiger All birds Dad	the simple present tense of the verbs in (roar) eggs. (lay)
Fill in the c parer 1 2 3	the blanks with orrect form of ontheses.  A tiger All birds Dad Uncle Bob	the simple present tense of the verbs in (roar) eggs. (lay) _ listening to music. (like)
Fill in the c pared 1 2 3 4 5	the blanks with orrect form of ontheses.  A tiger All birds Dad Uncle Bob She	the simple present tense of the verbs in  (roar) eggs. (lay) _ listening to music. (like) his car every day. (wash)
Fill in the c pared 1 2 3 4 5	the blanks with orrect form of ortheses.  A tiger All birds Dad Uncle Bob She There	the simple present tense of the verbs in  (roar) eggs. (lay) _ listening to music. (like) his car every day. (wash) all the answers. (know)

# **Adverbs**

An adverb is a word that describes a verb. It tells you about an action, or the way something is done.

A lot of adverbs end in -ly.



They laughed loudly.

The dog is barking **fiercely**.

Alice skated **beautifully**.

The Prince and the Princess lived **happily** ever after.

The birds are singing **sweetly**.

It is raining **heavily**.

The dog and the cat live together peacefully.

The soldiers fought **bravely**.

The sun is shining **brightly**.

The old man walked **slowly**.

The baby is sleeping **soundly**.



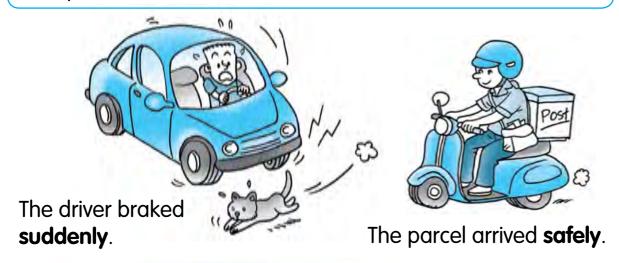
#### Spelling File

Adjective	Adverb
beautiful	beautifully
brave	bravely
bright	brightly
fierce	fiercely
happy	happily
heavy	heavily
loud	loudly
peaceful	peacefully
slow	slowly
sound	soundly
sweet	sweetly



Many adverbs are made by adding -ly to adjectives.

Some adverbs describe the way something is done. They are called **adverbs of manner**.





The dog jumped up playfully.

Please write legibly.

Please speak clearly.

Look **closely** at these footprints.

You have all answered correctly.

You can shop **cheaply** at this store.

Jamal dressed **smartly** for the party.

Maria is behaving **selfishly**.

The man drove carelessly.

The twins liked to dress **differently**. She played **skillfully**.

#### Spelling File

Adjective	Adverb
careless	carelessly
cheap	cheaply
clear	clearly
close	closely
correct	correctly
different	differently
playful	playfully
safe	safely
selfish	selfishly
skillful	skillfully
smart	smartly

Some adverbs describe when something happens. They are called **adverbs of time**.



Can I do my work **later**? No, do it **now**.



Paul has just arrived.

He **often** swims in the evening.

Lisa is always cheerful.

Sometimes I ride my bike to school.

Everyone arrived **early**.

David arrived late.

It's snowing again.

The mother bird started to build her nest yesterday.

She is continuing to build it **today**.

She will finish it **tomorrow**.

John's shoes were too big for him last year.

They fit him this year.

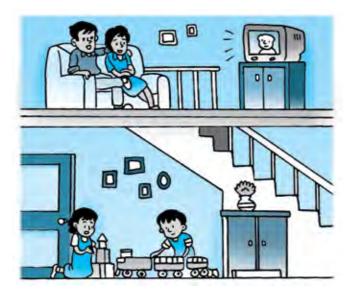
They will be too small for him **next year**.

It rained **last night**.

The weather is fine this morning.



Some adverbs tell you where something happens. They are called **adverbs of place**.



Mom and Dad are watching television **upstairs**.

The children are playing **downstairs**.



It's raining. Let's go **inside**.

Rex, you can stay **outside**.

#### Come here!

Please put the books there.

The workers are moving the rubbish away.

The miners are working **underground**.

They are going **abroad** to study.

There are trees everywhere.

Alice lived next door.

Where's Shamika?



#### Rewrite the following adjectives as adverbs.

1 slow	 7 cool	
2 beautiful	 8 comfortable	
3 strong	 9 wise	
4 tidy	 10 quiet	
5 brave	 11 merry	
6 soft	12 busy	

#### **Exercise 2**

#### Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

- 1 The man shouted loudly.
- 2 He arrived early.
- 3 The train has already left.
- 4 He drove carelessly.
- 5 The students talked noisily.
- 6 The children are playing outside.
- 7 Let's go now.
- 8 Tom spoke politely to his teacher.
- 9 Have you seen Anne's cat anywhere?
- 10 Come here!

# **Prepositions**

A **preposition** is a word that connects one thing with another, showing how they are related.

Some prepositions tell you about **position** or **place**.



There's a big balloon in the sky.

Jane is jumping **into** the pool.

The books fell **off** the shelf.

Dad always keeps his wallet in the drawer.

There is a long mirror **on** the wall.

The school is **near** the park.

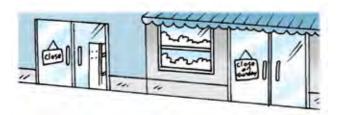
There is an old castle **on** the hill.

The horse jumped **over** the hurdle.



A **preposition** is usually followed by a noun or pronoun.

#### Some prepositions are used to talk about time.



Many shops close on Sundays.



We watched the World Cup game **until** 2:00 A.M.



The trees lose their leaves **during** winter.



We always wash our hands **before** meals.



Dad gets home **about** six **in** the evening.

We get up **in** the morning.

We go to bed **at** night.

It's always hot in summer.

The movie starts **at** two **in** the afternoon.

Autumn begins in September.

They were married in 1990.

Joe arrived **after** me.

It has not rained at all **for** two weeks.

Breakfast is served at seven o'clock.

Kevin and Joe have been in the same class **since** first grade.



# Underline the *prepositions* in the following sentences.

- 1 The man fell off the ladder.
- 2 We have dinner at 7:30 P.M.
- 3 Tom was born on a Friday.
- 4 There are seven days in a week.
- 5 Sue is running after her dog.
- 6 Several people are waiting at the bus stop.
- 7 I received a letter from Sara yesterday.
- 8 Why are you still in bed?

#### **Exercise 2**

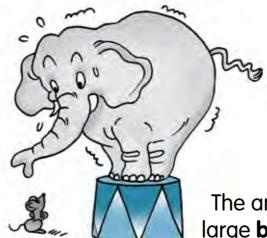
Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box.

		near	by	on	at	between
		in	around	into	υр	behind
	1	The bus	arrived _		_ 8:30 A.M.	
	2	The child	dren are sv	vimmir	ng	the pool.
,	3	There's c	a picture _		_ the wall.	
4	4	There is	a fence		_ the house.	
	5	Granny i	s sitting _		_ fire.	
(	6	Harold is	s hiding		_ the chair.	
•	7	Jack clim	nbed	th	ne beanstalk	•
	8	We divid	ed the car	ndy	US.	
	9	I dived _	the	river.		
](	0	Don't go	too	the	e edge.	

# 11

# Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a linking word such as **and**, **or**, **but**. Conjunctions are used to connect words or sentences.



The animal is large **but** timid.



Is this a sheep **or** a goat?

a cat **and** its kittens

a builder and his tools

a doctor and a nurse

slow **but** steady

sweet or sour?

a male or a female?

A horse, a zebra **or** a donkey?

Paul has a dog, a parrot **and** a cat.



It's cold, wet **and** windy today.



A **conjunction** may link two or more than two words or sentences.

The words **before**, **after**, **as**, **when**, **while**, **until**, **since**, are also conjunctions. They tell when something happens, so they are called **conjunctions of time**.



Maggie could play the piano **before** she was five.



I always brush my teeth **after** I've had my breakfast.



**After** he began exercising regularly, Jerry became healthier.



You have grown taller **since** I saw you last.

Look both ways **before** you cross the street.

Joe listened to music **while** he was doing his homework.

Miss Lee was smiling **as** she walked into the class.

Wait here until I come back.

Don't leave until you've finished your work.

Tran saw an accident while he was walking home.

Take all your belongings with you when you leave the plane.

Joe first met his wife **when** he was studying in London.

Tom and Joe have been friends **since** childhood.



Complete these sentences with and, but or or	Com	olete	these	sentences	with	and,	but or	or.
--	-----	-------	-------	-----------	------	------	--------	-----

Com	picie mese semences with ana, bor or or.					
1	I asked for some bread butter.					
2	Mr Mrs. Chen have three children.					
3	Maggie is a good singer a poor dancer.					
4	We wish you a Merry Christmas a Happy New Year.					
5	Is their new baby a boy a girl?					
6	The dictionary has 1000 words 200 drawings					
7	Sue is taller than Nat shorter than Mike.					
8	Are you going by train by bus?					
Choo	rcise 2 se the correct <i>conjunctions of time</i> from the box to plete these sentences.					
	when while as before after since until					
1	Jack always brushes his teeth he has eaten a meal.					
2	It started to rain the children were playing in the garden.					
3	Let's go home it gets dark.					
4	Give this letter to Anne you see her.					
5	She has known Jack he was a child.					
6	The party began at 8:00 P.M. and lasted midnight.					
7	Alice looked unhappy she walked in.					

# 12 Interjections

An interjection is a word that expresses a sudden, strong feeling such as surprise, pain, or pleasure.





Notice that an **exclamation point** (!) is often used after interjections.

# **Sentences**

# What is a Sentence?

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence must have a **subject** and a **verb**, but it may or may not have an object.

#### **Subject**

#### Verb

#### **Object**

Sally
Wendy and Kim
The hedgehog
Maggie
It
Dad
I
We
They
The dentist
The old couple

Janet

is making are fighting. curled up. is reading is raining. cooked am flying are eating are washing is examining have screamed.

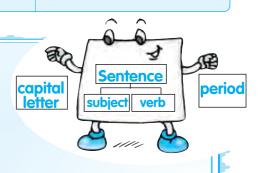
a doll.

a book.

dinner. a kite. our breakfast. the dishes. Susan's teeth. no children.



A **sentence** that makes a statement begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **period**.



# **Kinds of Sentences**

There are **four kinds** of sentences.

A declarative sentence makes a statement.

The children are swimming.
The telephone rang.
Everyone sat down.

Richard is feeding the hens.



▶ An interrogative sentence asks a question.

Where are the twins?
Are you going shopping today?
What is your name?



▶ An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong emotion.

What lovely weather!

The silly girl! How stupid I am!



An imperative sentence gives an order.

Please sit down.
Tell me the truth.
Speak up!

Come back!





# The Imperative

Use the base form of a verb to give **commands** or make direct requests. This use of the verb is called the **imperative**.



OK, children, **open** your books to page 25.

Stand, everyone!

Tidy your bedroom immediately!

Choose a partner!

**Eat** plenty of vegetables.

Find some nice round pebbles.

Come back soon!

Take a sandwich.

Come and look at this, Tom!

Imperatives are a very direct way of telling people to do something. Using **do** or **please** before an imperative is more polite.



Please come in.

Do sit down.

**Do** check these figures again.

Please help yourselves to some food.

**Please** don't change anything on my computer.



You can also use the helping verb **would** to sound polite. For example:

Please **would** you clear the table? **Would** you please talk quietly?

Look at the groups of words below. Do you know which are *sentences* and which are not?

Put a checkmark in the space next to sentences, and an X next to other word groups.

1	Mrs. Chen is a good teacher.	
2	not well today	
3	Do the work yourself.	
4	How are you?	
5	basic rules of grammar	
6	bread and butter	
7	Welcome to the National Zoo.	
8	brush his teeth	
9	toys in the box	
10	more than one	
11	What is the time now?	
12	Sit down!	
13	Please come here.	
14	Mark is sleeping.	
15	Open the door.	

# The Subject and the Object

The **subject** of a sentence sometimes does something to someone or something else.

The person or thing that receives the action is called the **object**.



Dad is cooking supper.



We have built a sandcastle.

SII	h	ect
-		

#### Verb

### Object

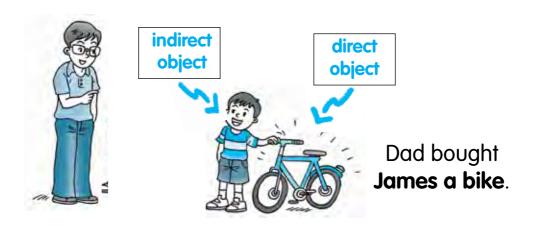
Jobjeci
Susan
Hannah
The twins
James
Mom
Jacob
They
1
Emma

You

has bought
is reading
climbed
stroked
is holding
is making
were playing
am writing
crossed
have forgotter

## **Direct and Indirect Objects**

Some verbs have **two objects**. The **direct object** receives the action of the verb. The **indirect object** tells to whom or for whom the action is done.



Subject	Verb	<b>Indirect Object</b>	<b>Direct Object</b>
The bank	lends	people	money.
Madison	is making	her doll	a dress.
l	am writing	Grandma	a letter.
Grandma	is reading	Diana	a story.
Andrew	gave	his dog	a bone.
We	left	you	some food.
Joshua	is showing	US	his stamps.
Miss Lee	found	Alice	a chair.



The **indirect object** usually comes before the **direct object**.

#### **Exercise 1**

# Read the following sentences. Then draw a line under the *subjects* and a circle around the *objects*.

- 1 Anne has drawn a panda.
- 2 They are playing table tennis.
- 3 Little Kate knows the alphabet well.
- 4 Dad bought a computer.
- 5 I am writing a letter.
- 6 Birds have feathers.
- 7 The workmen are building a house.
- 8 Samantha has a pretty doll.
- 9 The children received one gift each.
- 10 Do you know the answer?

#### **Exercise 2**

There are two objects in each sentence. Draw a line under the *direct objects* and a circle around the *indirect objects*.

- Dad gave Dave a present.
- 2 Mom is making the children a meal.
- 3 Mr. Thomas bought them ice cream cones.
- 4 I sent Anne a birthday card.
- 5 Granny told us a story.
- 6 The waiter brought the guests their drinks.
- 7 Can I get you a sandwich?
- 8 The police officer showed us the way to the museum.

## **Positive and Negative Sentences**

A **positive sentence** tells you that something is so.

A sentence that tells you something is *not* so is called a **negative sentence**. It contains a negative word like **not**, **never**, **no**, **no one**, **nobody**, **none**, or a negative verb like **isn't** or **can't** or **won't**.





#### **Positive sentence**

### Peter is running.

We should tell the truth.

Everyone is in the garden.

The fridge is empty.

It is very cloudy.

I have sold the last newspaper.

Someone has eaten all the cookies.

### **Negative sentence**

He is **not** walking.

We should **never** tell lies.

There is **no one** in the house.

There is **nothing** in it.

It isn't sunny.

I have **no** newspapers left.

There are **none** in the bag.

## Questions

There are two kinds of questions: yes or no questions and **wh**- questions.

You ask a **yes** or **no** question to get **yes** or **no** as the answer. Use the verbs **be**, **have** or **do**, or any of the helping verbs, to ask **yes** or **no** questions.

Can you swim? **Yes**. Is it raining? **No**.

Are they coming? **No**. May I come in? **Yes**.

In questions, the helping or auxiliary verbs come before the subject of the sentence. When **be** and **have** are used as ordinary verbs, they come before the subjects, too.

#### **Statement**

Jim is ill today.
She has an older brother
The cats want to be fed.
We should go now.
It will rain tomorrow.
You may use my computer.
Kate can ride a bike.

#### Question

Is Jim ill today?
Has she an older brother?
Do the cats want to be fed?
Should we go now?
Will it rain tomorrow?
May I use your computer?
Can Kate ride a bike?



Here are some different ways of asking the same question:

Has he a sister called Jane?
Does he have a sister called Jane?
Has he got a sister called Jane?

**Wh**- questions usually include the verbs **be**, **have**, **do**, or any of the helping verbs.

▶ To ask for facts, use the question words what, which, who, whom, how, when, where. The helping verbs in wh- questions usually come before the subject. So does the verb be when it is used as an ordinary verb.

Where are you?

What is David saying?

How did you get up here?

Why was the girl crying?

Which color **do** you **prefer**?

Who is she going to invite to her party?

Whom **is** she **going to invite** to her party?

What **is** your problem?

When **do** the stores **open** in the morning?

Where **shall** I **put** this box?

What have you done to my computer?

How am I going to finish all this work?

What would you like for dinner?



Whose dictionary **is** this?

▶ If the **wh-** question word is the subject of the question, it comes before the verb. For example:

Who **told** you that? What **made** you change your mind?



#### **Exercise 1**

### Write short answers to the following questions.

**Example**: Is he tall? Yes, he is.

- 1 Do you know the answer? Yes, . .
- 2 Is Sara at home? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Do they know any grammar? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Are all of you coming to my house this evening? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Is Mrs. Chen your English teacher? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Can you dance? No, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the correct question words from the box.

where	when	why	how
whose	what	who	which

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is your house?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ wallet is this?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ are you always late?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ wrote this book?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of the two boys is smarter?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ size do you wear?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ old is he?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ is Jeff going to get a haircut?

# 14

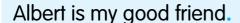
## **Punctuation**

**Punctuation marks** are signs such as **periods**, **commas** and **question marks**. You use them in sentences to make the meaning clear.

## **Period**

You put a **period** at the end of a sentence.

## He drew a horse



Please don't be late.

The bird is sitting on a branch.

It's snowing heavily today.

There's a rainbow in the sky.

This big house belongs to a rich man.

I can swim.

Ethan is good at drawing.

They all enjoyed playing baseball.

## Comma

Use a comma between **nouns** and **noun phrases** in a list.

I bought two apples, three oranges and some grapes. He enjoys tennis, badminton, skating and football. At school we study English, math, science, history and geography.

Use commas between **adjectives** when you use several of them to describe something.

A giraffe is a tall, long-necked, long-legged animal. He is a tall, handsome, smart and ambitious young man.

Use a comma after **yes** and **no**, and before **please** in sentences. You also use a comma before or after the name of the person you are speaking to.



No, it has stopped.
Good morning, sir!
Can you tell me what time it is, please?
Yes, it's a quarter past three, George.

Commas are used to show where there is a brief pause.

Unfortunately, she injured her knee skiing. She was in the bedroom, listening to music on the radio.



## **Exclamation Point**

An **exclamation point** is often used after a command, an interjection, or a word that shows **surprise** or **anger**.

Sit down!

Oh dear!

What a surprise!

You are fired!

I told you not to do that!

Quiet!

Put the knife down!

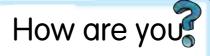
Help! Help!

Eeek! A ghost!

Stop him!

## **Question Mark**

Use a question mark after a question.



What's your name?

How many stamps do you have?

Where do they come from?

Who has taken my pen?

Can you lend me your bicycle?

Where are you going?

Why are you always late?

What's the meaning of this word?

Do you know the answer to this problem?



## **Apostrophe**

Use an **apostrophe** with an **s** ('s) to show who owns something.

The 's is added after singular nouns or names.







A squirrel's tail is big and bushy.

We all like Mom's cooking.

Amanda clears everybody's plates after dinner.

John's dog is very friendly.

All the pupils have a month's vacation in June.

I spent the evening at David's playing video games.

I took a ride in Tom's car.

Father is holding Susie's hand.

Jane is wearing her mother's shoes.

We're going to our aunt's house.

There is a bird's nest in that tree.

Our dog's collar is brown.

Is this Portland's tallest building?

▶ Follow the same rule when a name or a singular noun ends in -s. Write an apostrophe first and then add another s.

The princess's golden ball fell into a well.

A rhinoceros's skin is very thick.

Dad is at his boss's party.

For plural nouns that end in -s, put the apostrophe after the -s.

Birds' beaks are all different shapes and sizes.

Miss Lee is marking her pupils' work.

This is my parents' wedding photo.

Dresses are upstairs in the ladies' department.

Henry goes to a boys' school.

Dr. Kim parked his car in the doctors' parking lot.

My brothers' bedrooms are always messy.

The girls' bedrooms are usually tidy.

A flood has destroyed all the farmers' crops.

▶ Some plural nouns do not end in -s. Just add 's to these plural nouns.

There are slides and swings and seesaws in the children's playground.

The men's changing room is occupied.

The bookstore sells newspapers, comics and women's magazines.

Doctors look after people's health.





You can also refer to a person's office or shop by using a possessive form with an apostrophe. For example:

I'll buy some bread at **the baker's**.

I was reading a book at **the dentist's**.

It's time you went to **the barber's**.

You can also refer to your friends' homes in the same way:

I'm going next door to **Peter's**. I stayed the night at **Susan's**.

How do you make a possessive form of two people joined by and, such as Peter and John, or Mary and Anne? Put 's only after the second name.

For example:

Barbara and **David's** house Jill and **Andy's** party

▶ These possessive forms of names and nouns can be used without a following noun. For example:

Which desk is **Susan's**? **George's** is in the back row. This room is **my brother's**.

The **apostrophe** can also be used to show that one or more letters in a contraction have been left out.

I've finished my math, but I haven't finished my spelling.

We'll come to your party, but Sue won't be able to come.

He's gone to the library.

Dad wasn't at home and the children weren't at home either.

I don't like potatoes and Susan doesn't like tomatoes.

I didn't watch which way I was going and I can't find my way home.

We're late because we couldn't find your house.

Mom's finished her shopping but she hasn't gone through the checkout line yet.



Mary'd like a cat as a pet, but she wouldn't like a turtle.



You are taller than Peter, but you aren't as tall as I am.



The words **has** and **is** are often shortened to **'s** after a noun or proper noun. For example:

The mail **has** arrived.

The mail's arrived.

Sally **is** here.

Sally's here.

### **Exercise 1**

# Write the *punctuation marks* from the box to complete the following sentences:



- 1 He hates cheese
- 2 Who is your teacher
- 3 Stop that man
- 4 Keep quiet
- 5 Good morning madam
- 6 George are you okay
- 7 Peter David and Susan are playing hide and seek
- 8 Mom bought meat fish and vegetables at the supermarket
- 9 What is the time now
- 10 Anne is a pretty girl

#### **Exercise 2**

# Complete the following sentences by writing the apostrophe(') in the correct place:

- 1 This is Peters bike.
- 2 Paul cant find his shoes.
- 3 Miss Lee is marking the pupils papers.
- 4 They are all on the childrens playground.
- 5 Dont make so much noise!
- 6 Doctors take care of peoples health.
- 7 Theyre having a game of tennis.
- 8 Jack doesnt look well.



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